

THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT
OF
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,
FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1870;
WITH APPENDICES A TO L INCLUSIVE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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CONTENTS.

	Page
1. REPORT, ...	3
2. APPENDIX A.—General Regulations of the College; List of Officers; Programme of Courses for Matriculation and Scholarship; Hours of Lectures; Special Courses for Competitive Examinations and for the Public Service; University Examinations, &c., ...	9
3. APPENDIX B.—Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examinations, ...	37
4. APPENDIX C.—List of Students who obtained Prizes or Honors at the Sessional Examinations, 1868-69, ...	63
5. APPENDIX D.—Selection of Papers of Questions used at the Scholarship Examinations, ...	64
6. APPENDIX E.—Table giving list of Classes, number of Lectures, and of Students attending same, in the Session 1868-70, ...	85
7. APPENDIX F.—Special Reports of Professors, with form of Circular from President, ...	85
8. APPENDIX G.—List of University Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors, obtained by Students of Queen's College, Cork, at the Commencements in June and October, 1869, ...	94
9. APPENDIX H.—Special Report of the Librarian, ...	95
10. APPENDIX I.—Copies of the several Accounts furnished by the Bursar, showing the financial position of the College, to 31st March, 1870, ...	96
11. APPENDIX K.—Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and Reports of the Deans of Residences for the several Religious Denominations, ...	97
12. APPENDIX L.—Report of the Proceedings of the Triennial Visitation, 28th May, 1870, ...	98

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1870.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In compliance with the provisions of the Colleges Act of Parliament, and of the Charter of the Queen's Colleges, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Progress and Condition of this College for the year ending 31st March, 1870.

1. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Entrance Examinations for the Session now current were held in October, 1869, on the several days appointed by the College Council. The regulations on the subject are given in the Prospectus of the Session, of which a copy is annexed, forming Appendix A.

After those examinations 69 new Students were entered as Matriculated Students of the First Year's Class. Further, 26 Students who had previously matriculated, but who, from not having been promoted, or from other causes, had resumed the studies of the First Year, being added to the above, make the total number of Students in that Class in the current Session 95.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the senior years, 133 students who had passed the Sessional Examination at the close of the previous academic year. The total number of Matriculated Students attending the College during the current Session is, therefore, 228.

Besides the above 228 Matriculated Students, there entered to attend the lectures of particular professors 24 Non-Matriculated Students, making the total number of Students in attendance at the College during the current Session to be 252.

Those Students are classified according to their collegiate standing in the following table, which also shows, for sake of comparison, the similar returns for the preceding Session.

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		Session, 1868-69.	Session, 1869-70.
Matriculated Students,	Course of First Year,	87	95
	Course of Second Year,	60	55
	Course of Third Year,	44	49
	Course of Fourth Year,	25	27
	Special courses, . . .	—	2
Total number of Matriculated Students,		216	228
Non-Matriculated Students, . . .		28	24
Total number of Students, . . .		244	252

In regard to Faculties and courses of studies for University Degrees and Diplomas, the Classification of Students who attended the College during the present Session (1869-70) was as follows:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts, . . .	51	1	52
In the Faculty of Law, . . .	6	2	8
In the Faculty of Medicine, . . .	154	19	173
In the Faculty of Engineering, . . .	29	—	29
Special, ...	—	2	2
Total, ...	240	24	264

This total number exceeds that given above as the total number of Matriculated Students by 12, from so many having entered more than one Faculty to attend Lectures during the Session. There thus entered in the faculties of—

Arts and Law, ...	3
Arts and Medicine, ...	9
Total, ...	12

The ages of the new Students entered for the Session 1869-70 were as follows:—

15 Years, . . .	6	20 Years, . . .	5
16 Years, . . .	13	21 Years and upwards, . . .	6
17 Years, . . .	18	Unknown, ...	5
18 Years, . . .	9	Total, ...	69
19 Years, . . .	7		

Ages of the Non-Matriculated Students are not noted.

Of the total number of Matriculated Students (228) on the roll for the Session 1869-70, there were 161 under 21 years, and 67 of that age or upwards.

2. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS FOR SESSIONAL PROMOTION OF STUDENTS FROM THE SESSION OF 1868-69, AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE SESSION 1869-70.

The Examinations for sessional promotion were held at the end of the Session of 1868-69, with the results shown in the following table:—

Faculty.	Promoted.	Not promoted.	Total.
Arts, ...	33	14	47
Law, ...	6	4	10
Engineering, ...	13	14	27
Total, ...	52	32	84
Medical Students not requiring promotion, ...	—	—	140
Attending more than one Faculty, ...	—	—	24
Number of Matriculated Students on the Roll in Session 1868-69, ...	—	—	216

Those examinations were conducted by means of printed papers, of which a selection is given in Appendix B, and prizes were awarded to those Students who were specially recommended to the College Council by the examining Professors. The names of the Students who received Sessional honors and prizes are given in Appendix C.

The Examinations for Scholarships were held in the commencement of the Session of 1869-70, as usual, under the direction of the College Council, with the following results:—

Of the 7 Senior Scholarships in Arts 4 were awarded.

The Senior Scholarship in Law was awarded.

Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in Arts 22 were awarded.

Of the 8 Scholarships in Medicine all were awarded.

Of the 3 Scholarships in Law all were awarded.

Of the 5 Scholarships in Engineering all were awarded.

The Examinations for these Scholarships were conducted principally by printed papers. The subjects of examination are described in the Prospectus in Appendix A, and the more important papers of questions are given in Appendix D.

3. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The particulars of the Classes, the number of lectures delivered by each Professor, and the number of Students attending each class in the Session 1869-70 are given in the Table (Appendix E), and further details as to the special departments will be found in the Reports of the Professors annexed, forming the Appendix F.

4. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS AND PEEL EXHIBITIONS.

The Students who had completed their collegiate courses were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University to be examined for their respective Degrees and Diplomas. The names of those Students of Queen's College, Cork, who obtained Degrees at the University Examinations in June and October, 1869, and also of those who obtained honors on those occasions, are given in Appendix G.

At the University Examination in October, 1869, 9 Students passed the First Examination in Arts, of whom 1 obtained second-class honors, 2 third-class honors, and 6 were unclassified. On the same occasion 2 Students passed the First Examination in Engineering, of whom 1 obtained third-class honors, and 1 was unclassified.

5. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

At Competitive Examinations held in 1869-70, the following Students of Queen's College, Cork, obtained appointments:—

Finucane, Michael,	Indian Civil Service.	
Anglin, Arthur,	Scholarship in the University of Cambridge, St. John's College.	
Good, William,	Public Works, India.	
Thorubill, John M.,	do.	do.
O'Brien, Joseph, M.A.,	do.	do. Second place.
Hastings, William,	Indian Medical Service.	
Lloyd, John,	do.	do.
Martin, Daniel, B.A.,	do.	do.
Smith, Arthur V.,	do.	do.
Isaac, William D.,	Naval Medical Service.	
Sandham, Wm. S.,	do.	do.
Sweetman, James L.,	do.	do.
Sweetman, William,	do.	do. Second place.
Trousdale, Alexander,	do.	do.

6. LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS.

The special Report of the Librarian will be found in Appendix H; and for explanations as to the condition and progress of the several Museum Departments reference may be made to the Reports of the Professors (Appendix H) in whose charge those special branches of instruction have been placed.

7. FINANCES OF THE COLLEGE.

I have the honour to annex copies of the College accounts as annually furnished to the Audit Office by the Bursar of the College, and also a statement of the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant for the year closing 31st March, 1870, forming Appendix I.

8. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF THE STUDENTS.—PROPORTION OF THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

I have to report that the conduct of the Students of Queen's College, Cork, during the session 1868-69, had been very satisfactory, no breach of discipline requiring the notice of the College council having occurred within that time. The special Report of the Vice-President on discipline for that session is annexed, forming Appendix K, No. 1. As regards the portion of the current session, to 31st of March, 1870, I have to state that one case of grave infraction of discipline occurred, viz., an insulting letter written to the Vice-President by a Student whom that officer had reprimanded for inattention to class lectures. The College Council having sentenced that Student to rustication, an appeal was lodged against the sentence as excessive, which appeal was heard at the triennial Visitation, held on the 25th May, 1870.

In reference to the moral and religious conduct of the Students under 21 years of age, and resident in licensed boarding-houses, I have the honour to submit the reports of the Deans of Residences, forming Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of Appendix K.

With regard to the proportions of the several religious denominations of the students, the following tables give the numbers for the last and for the current session.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholic, . . .	89	8	97	83	11	94
Anglican, ...	107	18	125	122	12	134
Presbyterian, ...	11	1	12	7	1	8
Other Denominations, .	9	1	10	16	—	16
Total, ...	216	28	244	228	24	252

The following table gives the religious denominations of the New Students recently admitted for the session now current of 1869-70 :—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics, ...	19	8	27
Anglican, ...	41	7	48
Presbyterian, ...	1	—	1
Other denominations, . . .	8	—	8
Totals, ...	69	15	84

There is, therefore, an increase of Matriculated Students in the current session over the last of 12, and an increase of 8 on the whole body of Students.

The report of the proceedings at the triennial Visitation of the College, held on Wednesday, 25th May, 1870, is herewith submitted, forming Appendix L.

ROBERT KANE, LL.D., F.R.S.,

President of Queen's College, Cork.

*Queen's College, Cork,
10th May, 1870.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of COLLEGE.—LIST of OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS of LECTURES.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and for the PUBLIC SERVICE.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, &c.

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1869-70.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

<i>The Greek Language,</i>	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
<i>The Latin Language,</i>	BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A.
<i>Mathematics,</i>	CHARLES NIVEN, B.A.
<i>Natural Philosophy,</i>	JOHN ENGLAND, M.A.
<i>History and English Literature,</i>	WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A.
<i>Logic and Metaphysics,</i>	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, M.A.
<i>Chemistry,</i>	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
<i>Natural History,</i>	JOSEPH REAT GREENE, B.A., M.D.
<i>Geology and Mineralogy,</i>	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. &E., F.G.S.
<i>Modern Languages,</i>	RAYMOND DE VERICOUR, M.A.
<i>Jurisprudence and Political Economy,</i>	RICHARD HORNER MILLS, M.A.
<i>English Law,</i>	MICHAEL BARRY, M.R.I.A.
<i>Anatomy and Physiology,</i>	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
<i>Medicine,</i>	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, B.A., M.D.
<i>Surgery,</i>	WILLIAM K. TANNER, M.D., F. & L.R.C.S.I.
<i>Materia Medica,</i>	{ PURCELL O'LEARY, B. CS L., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
<i>Midwifery,</i>	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, B.A., M.D.
<i>Engineering,</i>	ALEXANDER JACK, M.A.
<i>Celtic Languages,</i>	OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Officers.

<i>Registrar,</i>	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq.
<i>Bursar,</i>	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq.
<i>Librarian,</i>	MATTHIAS O'KEEFE, M.A., M.D.

The College Session, 1869-70.

The *First Term* will commence on the 19th of October, 1869, and end on the 18th of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 3rd of January, 1870, and end on the 9th of April.

The *Third Term* will commence on the 25th of April, 1870, and end with the Session, on the 11th of June.

Appendix.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

SUBJECTS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—*Iliad*, Books I. and II.

Xenophon—*Anabasis*, Books I. and II.

Lucian—*Walker's Selections*.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—*Æneid*, Books I. and II.

Sallust—*Conspiracy of Catiline*.

Cæsar—*Gallie War*, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.

(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.

Composition, and writing from dictation.

Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.

Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

N.B.—The Easter Recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—*Arithmetic*, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated Students* of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the *Matriculation Examination*, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examination for the MATRICULATION of Students in the several Faculties and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 19th of October, 1869.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which

they propose to matriculate, at least *three days* before the commencement of *Appendix*.
Matriculation Examinations.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay the Bursar of the College the *College Fees* for the year, amounting to 10s. for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student is required to pay the Bursar of the College the whole of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

The Lectures in Arts and Engineering commence October 25th, and those in Medicine, November 2nd.

One moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session is returned to Junior Scholars; but this exemption is not to extend to the Fees of any Honor Lectures attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the Curriculum.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for composition in that language, to such Students as, at the opening of Session 1869-70, shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the proscribed Examinations, and producing testimonials of their College standing and conduct, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; providing they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, and two for Geometry, have been founded in each of the Queen's Colleges, to be awarded annually at entrance—First Prize for English Prose Composition, £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books. First Prize for Geometry,* £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated *Class Fees*, amounting generally to £2 for each course, and *College Fee* of 5s. for the Session; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15s. for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honor to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writeships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates for this Examination, which includes the following branches of knowledge, their relative importance being indicated by the annexed scale of marks.

* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, with Deductions, together with the Definitions of the 5th Book.

Appendix A. English Language and Literature:

General Regulations of College, &c.	Composition,	500
	English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000
		1,500
	Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
	" " " " Rome,	750
	" " " " France,	375
	" " " " Germany,	375
	" " " " Italy,	375
	Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,250
	Natural Sciences—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy,	500
* No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (300) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.		
	Moral Science—that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy,	500
	Sanskrit Language and Literature,	375
	Arabic Language and Literature,	375
		7,125

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

LECTURES.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 25th of October, 1869, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Thursday, the 21st of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-six Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Eight in Medicine, value £25 each; Three in Law, and Five in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only, except the Second Year's Scholarships in Arts, which are tenable for two years, on condition that the Scholar shall pass with Honors the "First University Examination," and shall attend, during the third Session, at least two of the Courses of Lectures prescribed by the University for attendance during that Session, as a qualification for the Degree of B.A., and shall pass the Sessional Examinations in these subjects; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second and fourth years in Arts and those of second, third, and fourth years in Medi-

* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations, page 16.

cine and Law, and of the second and third in Engineering, are open to all Students who have passed the Examinations, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

*No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship, or Exhibition, unless he shall have paid, on or before the day previous to the Examination, the COLLEGE AND CLASS FEES for the current Session, and procured a Certificate to that effect from the Bursar.**

The Scholarship and Exhibition endowments are paid by Quarterly Instalments, and their tenore is dependent on the performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. Those duties are, to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar or Exhibitioner be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship or Exhibition.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend, during the year of his appointment, the classes recommended for his year of study in the order of the following Curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
Anatomy and Physiology.	Surgery.
Chemistry.	Midwifery.
French or German.	Practical Anatomy.
Natural Philosophy.	
Zoology and Botany.	
SECOND YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
Anatomy and Physiology.	Practice of Medicine.
Materia Medica.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Anatomy.	
Practical Chemistry.	

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer.—The Iliad, Books I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.

Euripides.—Phœnixæ.

Herodotus.—The Second Book.

Xenophon.—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.

Lucian.—Walker's Selections.

Greek Prose.—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.—First six Books of the *Æneid*, the *Georgics*.

Horace.—First two Books of the *Odes*, the *Satires*, and the *Epistles*, Books I., II.

Cicero.—De Senectute, De Amicitia.

Sallust.—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.

Cæsar.—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.

Latin Prose.—Re-translations from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.

N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *visu voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.

Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

* This rule applies only to such candidates as have previously attended any course of instruction in any University capable of granting Degrees.

Appendix A.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.*Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the
Second and Third Years.***The Greek Language:**

Homer.—Iliad, Books XI. to XIV. inclusive.
 Sophocles.—*Œdipus Coloneus*.
 Thucydides.—Book I., Chapters 1 to 60 inclusive.
 Prose composition.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.—*Bucolics* and *Æneid*.
 Horace.
 Terence.—*Heauton Timorumenos*.
 Cicero.—*Tusculan Disputations*.
 „ *De Oratore*.

Juvenal.—*Satires*, I., III., VIII., X.,
 XIII., XIV.
 Livy.—Book IV.
 Tacitus.—*Histories*, Book I.

Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

Craik's *Outlines of the History of the English Language*.
 History of English Literature. Text-book, Chambers' *Cyclopædia of English
 Literature*, Vol. I., pp. 85-145.
 Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*.
 „ *King John*.

The French Language:

Molière.—*L'Avare*; *Le Misanthrope*.
 La Fontaine.—*Fables*.
 Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot.
 Translation from English into French.

*Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.***Arithmetic:**

Mensuration of rectilinear figures and of the circle.

Algebra:

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown
 quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry.
 Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Euclid:

Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:

Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical for-
 mule. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and
 Use of the Tables.

*Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the
Second and Third Years.***The Higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration:****Algebra:**

The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination.
 Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Expo-
 nential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Analytical Geometry.

Trigonometry:

The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulae. Theo-
 rems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences
 of arcs. Application to heights and distances.

*Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.***Arithmetic:****Mensuration:****Algebra:****Euclid:****Trigonometry:**

} As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year. *Appendix A.***Mathematics:**

The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year, except that Spherical Trigonometry will be substituted for Analytical Geometry.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

French:

Demoguet—Histoire de la Littérature Française.
Translation from English into French.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgic Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Geometrical Drawing:

Descriptive Geometry—Orthographic Projection—Isometric Projection—Perspective—Geometry of Oblique Bridge.

*Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarship of the Third Year.***Mathematics:**

Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of Series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.

Analytical Geometry, and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Differential Calculus—involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential coefficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs. Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.

Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Natural Philosophy:

Newth's Mechanics.

Gandé—Traité de Physique—Books VI., VII., VIII., IX.

Geology and Mineralogy:**Civil Engineering:**

Instruments used by the Civil Engineer. Their Adjustments and use. Surveying. Levelling.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Seven Senior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, and will be conferred, by examination, on the most deserving of the Graduates of the Queen's University, in the Faculty of Arts, of less than two years' standing.

One in Ancient Languages, Literature, and History of Ancient Greece and Rome.

One to Modern Languages, Literature, and History, viz., English Language, Literature, and Composition; European and English History; the French Language, with German or Italian.

One to Mental and Social Science, viz., Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

One to Mathematics, viz., Pure Mathematics.

One to Natural Philosophy, viz., Experimental Physics, and Mixed Mathematics.

One to Chemistry, viz., Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.

One to Natural History, viz., Zoology and Botany, Geology, and Physical Geography.

. For Senior Scholarship in Law, see page 26.

Appendix A.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

For the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:

Æschines—*Contra Ctesiphontem*.

Together with the subjects for the B.A. Honor Examination at the University.

Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.

Greek Literature and History.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.

Horace.

Lucretius, Books I., II.

Ovid—*Fasti*, Book I.

Persius.

Terence—*Andria* and *Heauton Timorumenos*.

Plautus—*Capiteve* and *Pseudolus*.

Cicero—*De Oratore*.

„ *Tusculan Disputations*.

„ *Ad Atticum*, Books I., II.

„ *Actiones Verrinarum*.

Livy—Books IV. and XXII.

Tacitus—*The Annals*, Books I. to IV., inclusive.

Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:

Lavallée—*Histoire des Français*.

Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogèst ou Nisard.

The German Language:

National-Literatur, von A. F. Vilmar.

Schiller's *María Stuart*.

Goethe's *Ephigonia*.

Translation from English into one of the above Languages.

English:

Language, Literature, and Composition.

History—Hallam's *Middle Ages*.

Chap. II., Part 1, *The Feudal System*.

Chap. VIII., Part 1, *The Anglo-Saxon Constitution*.

Chap. VIII., Part 2, *The Anglo-Norman Constitution*.

Chap. VIII., Part 3, *The English Constitution*.

The Italian Language:

Tasso—*Gerusalemme Liberata*—first five Cantos.

Dante's *Inferno*—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.

Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see page 14), with the following additions:—

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.

Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—*Mécanique*.

Brinkley—*Elements of Astronomy*, including the Appendix.

Parkinson's *Optics*.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mental and Social Sciences.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions:—

Metaphysics and Logic:

Sir William Hamilton's *Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid*.

Mill—*System of Logic*, Book III. to the end of Volume I.

Political Economy:

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.

Taxation and Funding, by M'Culloch—third edition, 1863.

The value attached to the subjects will be in the following proportions, viz.:—

Metaphysics and Logic,	. . .	60
Political Economy,	. . .	40

For the Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Appendix A.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Chemical Physics (in Miller's Chemistry).

Inorganic Chemistry :

General principles of Chemical Philosophy. Crystallography.
Chemistry of the Metals. Constitution of Salts. Metallurgy.

Organic Chemistry :

Ultimate analysis of Organic Bodies. Empirical and Rational formulae. Determination of the density of Vapours. Law of Substitution. Homologous Series. Chemical Types. Gerhardt's Views. Preparation and Properties of the Alcohol Series and their Derivatives. Cyanogen, its Compounds and Derivatives. Organic Bases of Artificial Origin.

Practical Chemistry :

The Analysis of Mixtures, containing two or more Acids and Bases.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Science.

The Lectures of the Professors.

Huxley—Elements of Comparative Anatomy.

Milne's Logic, Book IV.

Lyell's Elements and Principles.

1. COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ARTS.*

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required—

1. To have been submitted Matriculated Students of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).

Greek.

Latin.

A Modern Continental Language.

Mathematics (First Course).

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).

Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).

Latin (Second Course).

Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).

Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.

Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms).

Chemistry.

Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

* His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has approved of Graduates of the Queen's University being in future exempted from the usual Examination for direct Commissions; and also of the First University Examination being accepted in lieu of that for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Appendix A.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.
Logic.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of the subjects from the following list, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four:—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

2. COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.
Logic.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. COURSE FOR THE DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN ARTS.

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations:—

Candidates for this Diploma are required:—

1. To have matriculated in the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

Appendix.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature.
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.*

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

University Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three Exhibitions of £20 a year for three years, three Exhibitions of £15 a year for three years, and two Exhibitions of £10 a year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 Exhibitions will be awarded to the Candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College, at the first University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 Exhibitions to the Candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination. Of the two £10 Exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer

* *NOTE.*—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bon's College, Whitehaven, and by St. Alden's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

in the Ancient Classics, at the first University Examination. The £10 Exhibitions are open to the competition of Candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger Exhibitions.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than one academic year to intervene between the time that he entered upon the studies of the second Session and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the Exhibitioner takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, one of £10 worth of Books, and the other of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduates for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these Prizes.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of all Undergraduates.

Two Prizes in Composition, one for English Prose, the other for Greek or Latin Prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical Prize be awarded oftener than twice to any Student.

DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is required—

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture,

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendance upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's Office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates must present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in the following subjects, viz.:—Mathematics (*First Course*); Experimental Physics; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (*Second Course*); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two Exhibitions, one of £20 a year for two years, and the other of £15 a year for two years, will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These Exhibitions will be awarded at the first University Examination in Engineering: the £20 Exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated, and the £15 Exhibition to the Candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the Exhibitioner takes the Diploma in Engineering of the Queen's University, provided that he take honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

LECTURES, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Tuesday, 2nd of November, 1869, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—Tuesday, 2nd November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Wednesday, 3rd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Tuesday, 2nd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at Four o'clock, and Saturdays, at One o'clock.

MATERIA MEDICA—Tuesday, 2nd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at Three o'clock; and on Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Tuesday, 2nd November, at Twelve o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour, and on Fridays at One o'clock.

MIDWIFERY—Wednesday, 3rd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of PRACTICAL ANATOMY will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. SHINKWIN and Dr. H. M. JONES, Demonstrators.

The ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will commence on 3rd of November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

CHEMISTRY—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MODERN LANGUAGES—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	General Physics.
Chemistry.	Zoology and Botany.
The French Language.	

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.	Practical Chemistry.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Fourth Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.	Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.
Practical Anatomy.	Surgery.
Therapeutics.	Midwifery.

NOTE.—The 17th of November will be the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.*

Appendix A.

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine or Master in Surgery is required—

General Regulations of College, &c.

1st.—To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the University.

2nd.—To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, Lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.

3rd.—To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

4th.—To pass two University Examinations—the First University Examination, and the Degree Examination.

The Curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second period.

It is recommended that the first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

- * Chemistry.
- * Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
- * Anatomy and Physiology.
- * Practical Anatomy.
- * Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

- Anatomy and Physiology (Second Course).
- Practical Anatomy (Second Course).
- * Theory and Practice of Surgery.
- * Midwifery.
- * Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- * Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during either the first or second period—

- A Modern Continental Language (in one of the Colleges of the University).
- Experimental Physics (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first period—

- Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).
- Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—a Winter Session of Six Months.

And during the second period—

- Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Thirty beds; or six Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Fifteen beds.
- Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months; including either three Winter Sessions of Six Months each, or two Winter Sessions of Six Months each, and two Summer Sessions of Three Months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Tuesday following the Second Saturday in June.

* The regulations under which degrees in Surgery will be conferred on Candidates who graduated in Medicine before the year 1865, may be learned on application to the Secretary of the Queen's University.

Appendix A. The Honor Examinations commence on the last Tuesday in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

General Regulations of College, &c. Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, along with his Certificates; and each Candidate for Examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his certificates.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Two exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the first University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two colleges; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within three academic years from the time of competition.

Prize in Composition, limited to the Competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the Undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write, will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next Public Meeting of the University.

Hospital Attendance.—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmeries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

	£	s.	d.
Fee for twelve months, ...	8	3	0
Fee for six months, ...	5	5	0
Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmeries:			
Fee for three months, ...	3	3	0
Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Prac-			
tical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases:			
Fee for six months, ...	3	3	0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmeries.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LECTURES.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session; and of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years. The Lectures are delivered in the months of December, February, and March.*

* The following Rules were adopted by the Honorable Society of King's Inns, in Hilary Term, 1812, with reference to attendance on Lectures, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, viz. :—

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, if a Graduate of the University of

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:

Reddie's *Inquiries in the Science of Law*.
Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*—Book III.
Hallam's *Middle Ages*—Chap. 8.

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

Williams—*Principles of the Law of Real Property*.

Second Year:—By Professor of Jurisprudence.

The Lectures of the Professor in the First Year (see note).
Sander's *Institutes of Justinian*—Introduction.
The Chapters on Social Science in J. S. Mill's *Logic*—Book VI., Chap. 6, to end of the Book.

By Professor of English Law.

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—*Manual of Equity Jurisprudence*.
Williams—*Principles of the Law of Personal Property*.
Smith—*On Contracts*.

Third Year:—By Professor of Jurisprudence.

Ancient Law, by H. S. Maine (omitting latter part of chap. 9, from p. 340).
Sander's *Justinian*, and the Lectures of the Professor, in the first and second years.

Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete Courses *at least* of Lectures, viz.:—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors—namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term; or if a Graduate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing Certificates of having attended two complete Courses, at least, of Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six Lectures, and at least five-sixths of the Lectures of each Course, and of having passed the Examinations, in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two Courses of Lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two Courses of Lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the Course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities), shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz.:—One Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and, *at least*, five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session, or University Term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England; in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce Certificates of his having attended during three years the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the General Examinations in such College on the subjects so Lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended One Course of the Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to abate the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness, or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—*Rules as to Legal Education, No. 3.*

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

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NOTE.—The following works may be referred to in connexion with the principal subjects discussed in the Lectures on Jurisprudence:—
Dumont's Bentham (translation by Hildreth), "Principles of Legislation," and 1st and 2nd parts of the "Principles of the Civil Code."
Stephens' "Criminal Law."
Mill's "Political Economy"—Chapters on Property, 1 and 2, Book II., and on the Function of Government, 8, 9, 10, 11, Book V.
Mill's "Representative Government."

By Professor of English Law.

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.

Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.

Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded, by Examination, to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of A.B., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. in the Queen's University in Ireland.

Examination for the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors and subjects appointed for Scholarship Examination in the preceding years.

Sugden—The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.

Parlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.

Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.

Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.

Hallam—Constitutional History.

May's Constitutional Law.

DEGREES IN LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination* (see page 10), and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session—Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing—Jurisprudence.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the First Year, "The Law of Real Property," comprises Elementary Instruction in this branch of Law, and in practical Conveyancing. The text-book read is Williams on "Real Property." The first volume of Stephens' edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the second volume of Kerr's edition, are recommended for perusal.

Second Session—Equity and Bankruptcy—Civil Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Second Year, "The Law of Personal Property," Equity, and "Bankruptcy," comprise instructions in these branches of law, and in the practical application of Precedents, &c. The text-books read are Williams on "Personal Property," Smith's "Manual of Equity," "The late Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency," by Adams. The second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Smith's "Mercantile Law," are recommended for perusal.

Third Session—Common and Criminal Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Third Year, "Common and Criminal Law," comprises the History, Constitution, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice; Procedure in Crown and Civil Causes at Law and in Equity, as also in the Local Courts. The text-

* **NOTE.**—It will be sufficient for such Candidate to have passed his Examination at any time previous to applying for the Diploma. By the Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88, it is provided, that every person who, as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student, shall have attended the prescribed Lectures, and passed the prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law for two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice or clerk by contract in writing, duly stamped at or before the signing thereof, or within six months after, for the term of four years, shall, at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such a period of service, whichever shall first happen, be qualified to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor as fully and effectually as any person having been bound, and having served five years is now qualified to be admitted. See also the same Act for the privileges extended to Graduates of the Queen's University, respecting admission to the profession of Attorney or Solicitor.

books are the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' and Kerr's editions, Brown's "Common Law," Brown's "Maxims," Smith's "Leading Cases," and Copinger's "County Courts," are recommended for perusal.

Students intending to proceed for the certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle themselves to serve an apprenticeship of four years instead of five, under the Act for amending the several Acts for the regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors (14 and 15 Vict., chap. 48), must enter their names with the Registrar of one of the Queen's Colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students need not pass the Matriculation Examination, but must attend the Lectures, and pass the College Examinations prescribed for the first and second years, of the course of study for Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D. They are examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, and in International Law.

Books suggested:

Lord Hale's Treatise, *De Jure Maris*.

Dr. FitzHenry Townsend's statement of the differences in Jurisdiction and Practice between the English and Irish Courts of Admiralty, annexed to the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, 1854.

Rogers' Ecclesiastical Law.

Wheaton's International Law.

"Historicus," Letters of, on International Law.

TABLE OF CLASS FEES.

ARTS CURRICULUM.

FIRST SESSION.

	£	s.	d.
English (One Term), ...	1	0	0
Greek, ...	2	0	0
Latin, ...	2	0	0
A Modern Continental Language, ...	2	0	0
Mathematics (First Course), ...	2	0	0
College Fee, ...	0	10	0

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term), ...	1	0	0
Natural Philosophy, ...	2	0	0
Greek (Second Course), ...	2	0	0
Latin (Second Course), ...	2	0	0
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course), ...	1	0	0
Mathematics (Second Course), ...	2	0	0
College Fee, ...	0	5	0

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature, ...	2	0	0
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms), each, ...	2	0	0
Chemistry, ...	2	0	0
Zoology or Botany, ...	2	0	0
College Fee, ...	0	5	0

ENGINEERING CURRICULUM.

FIRST SESSION.

	£	s.	d.
Mathematics (First Course), ...	2	0	0
Chemistry, ...	2	0	0
Modern Languages, ...	2	0	0
Geometrical Drawing, ...	2	0	0
Office Work, ...	2	0	0
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography, ...	2	0	0
College Fee, ...	0	10	0

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course), ...	2	0	0
Experimental Physics, ...	2	0	0
Civil Engineering, ...	2	0	0
*Office Work, ...	2	0	0
College Fee, ...	0	5	0

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied, ...	2	0	0
Mathematical Physics, ...	2	0	0
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, ...	2	0	0
*Office Work, ...	2	0	0
College Fee, ...	0	5	0

* For students who have attended this course in the first year the fee is only 21.

Appendix.

TABLE OF HOURS OF LECTURE.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Name of the Class.	Mon- day.	Tues- day.	Wed- nesday.	Thurs- day.	Fri- day.	Satur- day.
Senior Greek, ...	9	9	10	-	8	-
Junior Greek, ...	10	-	9	9	10	-
Extra Greek, ...	-	10	-	10	-	-
Senior Latin, ...	10	-	9	-	10	-
Junior Latin, ...	9	10	10	10	-	-
Extra Latin, ...	-	11	-	11	-	-
English Language, ...	-	11	-	11	-	10
English Literature, ...	-	12	-	12	-	11
History, ...	12	-	12	-	12	-
Medical French, ...	12	-	12	-	12	-
Senior French (<i>Arts and Engineering</i>), ...	1	-	1	-	1	-
Junior French (<i>Arts and Engineering</i>), ...	2	-	2	-	2	-
German or Italian, ...	-	2	-	2	-	2
Celtic Languages, ...	12	-	12	-	12	-
Logic, ...	-	12	-	12	-	9
Metaphysics, ...	-	1	-	1	-	10
Political Economy and Jurisprudence, ...	-	11	11	11	11	-
Senior Mathematics, ...	3	-	2	-	2	-
Junior Mathematics, ...	12	-	12	-	12	-
Third Year's Mathematics, ...	3	-	3	-	3	-
Mathematical Physics, ...	-	-	12	-	12	-
Mathematical Physics (<i>Engineering</i>), ...	1	-	-	1	-	-
Experimental Physics, Senior, ...	11	-	11	-	11	-
Experimental Physics, Junior, ...	-	11	-	11	-	-
Engineering Physics, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-
Physics (Honor), ...	12	-	-	12	-	-
Chemistry, ...	11	-	11	-	11	-
Practical Chemistry,*	2	-	2	-	2	-
Zoology and Botany, ...	3	-	3	-	3	-
Geology and Mineralogy, ...	-	2	-	2	-	10
Senior Engineering, ...	12	-	12	-	12	-
Junior Engineering, ...	-	10	-	10	-	10
Geometrical Drawing, ...	10	-	10	-	10	-
Office Work (10 till 2), ...	-	10	-	10	-	10
Anatomy and Physiology, ...	1	1	1	1	1	-
Practical Anatomy, ...	12	12	12	12	12	-
Medicine, ...	3	-	3	-	3	-
Surgery, ...	-	4	-	4	-	1
Maternal Medicine, ...	-	3	-	3	-	12
Midwifery, ...	4	-	4	-	4	-
Medical Jurisprudence, ...	-	12	-	12	-	-
English Law (1st year), ...	-	11	11	11	11	-
English Law (2nd year), ...	-	3	3	3	3	-
English Law (3rd year), ...	-	9	9	9	9	-
English Law (4th year), ...	-	12	12	12	12	-
Jurisprudence, ...	-	1	1	1	1	-
Civil Law, ...	-	4	4	4	4	-
Constitutional and International Law, ...	-	10	10	10	10	-

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-matriculated, to the several Professors, for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, which are now or may be hereafter prescribed by the College Council, for any Degree or other University distinction, shall be £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same; except that the Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology shall be £3 when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; except also, that the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry, shall be £3 for each attendance.

In the case of Students receiving special instructions, not prescribed as a

* If it be necessary to divide the Practical Chemistry Class, the hours for the Second Class will be at two on Tuesday and Thursday, and eleven on Saturday.

qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, or attending Honor Courses of Lectures, the Council shall have power to fix the amount of the Fee to be paid by each Student; provided that the Fee to be paid for any Honor Course of Lectures which Students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, shall in no case be less than £2.

Appendix A.
General Regulations of College, &c.

PROGRAMME OF THE TIMES AND SUBJECTS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SESSION 1869-70.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock.	From 2 to 5 o'clock.
Thursday, October 21st,	Greek. Geometrical Drawing.	Greek.
Friday, October 22nd, .	Latin.	Mathematics.
Saturday, October 23rd,	Modern Languages.	Pathology. Latin.
Monday, October 25th,	Materia Medica. Therapeutics. English Language (1st year).	Zoology and Botany. Practical Anatomy. History and English Lit. (senior).
Tuesday, October 26th,	English Literature (2nd and 3rd year).	Anatomy and Physiology.
Wednesday, Oct. 27th,	Surveying, &c. Surgery.	Practical Chemistry.
Thursday, October 28th,	Political Economy.	Midwifery.
Friday, October 29th, .	Logic. Metaphysics.	Chemistry.
Saturday, October 30th,	Natural Philosophy.	Geology and Mineralogy.
Thursday, Dec. 1st, .	English Law.	Civil Law.

APPENDIX.

Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

LITERARY DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, i.e. to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take Degrees in Arts.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor, JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—Xenophon, Anab. Book VII.

Second Year: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—Sophocles—Philoctetes; Demosthenes in Midiam.

Third Year: Tuesday, Thursday.—Æschylus—Eumenides; Thucydides, Book VI.

Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

Appendix A.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Professor, BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.R.S.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:

Juvenal—Satires, XIII.—XVI.

Cicero—De Natura Deorum. Book I, beginning at c. 21.

Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday:

Livy—Part of Book XXIII.

Virgil—Georgics, Book II.

Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.

Extra and Third Year's Class, Tuesday and Thursday:

Tacitus—Annals, Book IV.

Lucretius, Book III.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin.

HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor, WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A.

1st and 2nd (History)—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Term. } English Literature—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

2nd Term.—The English Language—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

History:

1. European History from the decline of the Roman Empire to the present time.
2. History of Britain and Ireland.

English Literature:

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The English Language:

1. The History of the English Language.
First Year.—Text Book, Craik's Outlines.
Third Year.—Text Books, Max Müller on the Science of Language.
Marsh's Lectures.
2. Grammar and Composition.
Text Books, Latham—English Language.
Adams—Elements of the English Language.
Rushton—Rules and Cautions in English Grammar.
Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.
Whately's Rhetoric.

English Composition.

Essays on subjects discussed in the Lectures. Translations: Analysis.
Original Essays.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor, R. DE VERICOUR, M.A.

French Class (Medical), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

Senior French (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock.

Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

German or Italian, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock.

Medical French.—Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallemand, and Choussel. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Senior and Junior French.—Corneille's Cid and Cinna. Fables de La Fontaine. Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. La Misanthrope and L'Avare of Molière. Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogèot. Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Italian.—Silvio Pellico. Tasso. Extracts from Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.

German.—Goethe's Ballads and Iphigenie. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National-Literature, von A. F. Villmar. Weekly Lectures.

SPECIAL COURSE NOT REQUIRED FOR A DEGREE.—CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Appendix.

Professor, OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

- Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages; and its existing derivations, the Erse or Gaelic, Manx, Welch, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz.:—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Ireland.*
- .. II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will be taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

* The Lectures will be illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and general Literature as are at present accessible.

SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, CHARLES NIVEN, B.A.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.

Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year's Class:

Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.

Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor, GEORGE SIDNEY READ, M.A.

2nd Term, ... Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.

II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—

II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—

1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.

2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.

3rd.—A brief view of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor, RICHARD HORNER MILLIS, M.A.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Books recommended:—

Adam Smith.—Wealth of Nations.

Senior.—Political Economy.

Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

John Stuart Mill.—Political Economy.

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

Richard H. Mills.—Lectures on Currency and Banking (Second Edition).
M'Colloch.—Taxation and Funding (Third Edition).
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, JOHN BLYTH, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

In the Organic portion of the Course will be considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphosis of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points will be chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention will be directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course in Medicine, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, JOHN ENGLAND, M.A.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Gallraith and Houghton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; Jamin; *Traité de Physique*.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Ganot, *Traité de Physique*.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's *Mécanique*. Parkinson's *Optics*. Brinkley's *Astronomy*.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's *Exercises in Mechanics*, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, Twissden's *Practical Mechanics*, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, JOSEPH BRAY GREENE, B.A., M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows.—

A Course of Lectures on General Zoology.

A Course of Lectures on Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Hentroy.

In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in *Cours Élémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle*), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor, ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement. Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple minerals—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

Appendix A.
General
Regulations
of College,
&c.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor, ALEXANDER JACK, M.A.

FIRST YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures.—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Geometry of the Oblique Bridge; Principles of Architecture.

Text Books.—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book; Rickman's Architecture; Beck on Oblique Bridges.

SECOND YEAR.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures.—Surveying and Levelling.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Goodcopy.

THIRD YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer.

DRAWING OFFICE.—Attended by all the Classes—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The First Year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their applications. The Second and Third Years' Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in Mapping.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

SPECIAL PROSPECTUS of COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGES which are applicable to the EXAMINATION for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Special
Prospectus
of Courses
for Compe-
titive Ex-
aminations

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service.

Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.

1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:

HISTORY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE—
Professor, William Rushton, M.A.

a. Composition, Marks, 500

First Term.—Modern History: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

b. English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution, Marks, 1,000

Second Term.—English Literature: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

History of the English Language: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.

Appendix A. 2. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY OF GREECE:

Special
Prospectus
of Courses
for Competitive
Examinations.

Marks, 750

GREEK—*Professor, John Rynall, LL.D.*
Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday.
Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday.
Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.

3. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY OF ROME:

Marks, 750

LATIN—*Professor, Bunnell Lewis, M.A.*
F.S.A.

Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday.

The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

4. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY OF FRANCE:

Marks, 375

FRENCH—*Professor, R. De Vericour, M.A.*

Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

5. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY OF GERMANY:

Marks, 375

GERMAN.

Tuesday, Thursday.

6. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY OF ITALY:

Marks, 375

ITALIAN.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

7. MATHEMATICS, Pure and Mixed:

Marks, 1,250

MATHEMATICS—*Professor, Charles Niven, B.A.*

Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—*Professor, John England, M.A.*

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

8. NATURAL SCIENCES: that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy:

Marks, 500

CHEMISTRY—*Professor Blyth, M.D.*
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (Electricity and Magnetism)—*Professor, John England, M.A.*

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor, J. E. Greene, B.A., M.D.*

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY—*Professor, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.L. & F., F.G.S.*

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

. No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.

9. MORAL SCIENCES: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy:	LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS— <i>Professor, Appendix A.</i> G. S. Read, M.A.	Special Prospectus of Courses for Competi- tive Ex- aminations.
Marks, 500	Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	
	JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECO- NOMY— <i>Professor, Richard Horner</i> Mills, M.A.	

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are appli-
cable to the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to
the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

*Subjects of Examination for the direct appointment to the Practi-
cal Class at Woolwich.* *Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's
College, Cork.*

MATHEMATICS (Pure):	<i>Professor, Charles Niven, B.A.</i>
Marks, 2,500	Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MATHEMATICS (Mixed):—	<i>Professor, John England, M.A.</i>
Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics:	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Marks, 1,000	

LANGUAGE OF ANCIENT ROME:	<i>Professor, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.R.S.</i>
Marks, 1,500	Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

LANGUAGE OF ANCIENT GREECE:	<i>Professor, John Ryall, LL.D.</i>
Marks, 1,500	Junior Class: Monday and Friday, Wednesday and Thursday.

LANGUAGE OF FRANCE:	<i>Professor, Raymond de Vericour, M.A.</i>
Marks, 1,000	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

And GERMANY:	
Marks, 1,000	

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, COMPOSITION, HISTORY and GEO- GRAPHY (Modern):	<i>Professor, William Rushton, M.A.</i>
Marks, 3,000	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES:—	<i>Professor, John Blyth, M.D.</i>
Chemistry:	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

HEAT, ELECTRICITY, includ- ing MAGNETISM:	<i>Professor, John England, M.A.</i>
Marks, 1,000	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NATURAL SCIENCES:—	<i>Professor, Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.E. & F., F.G.S.</i>
Mineralogy and Geology:	
Marks, 1,000	

DRAWING, i.e., Elementary Geometri- cal Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments:	<i>Professor, Alexander Jack, M.A.</i>
Marks, 500	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Machinery, Architectural, Topographi- cal, Landscape, or Figure Drawing:	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Marks, 500	

Appendix A. Competitive Examinations for admission are held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

The Candidates must be between 16 and 19 years of age.

The admissions will be determined by the result of the examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:

		Marks.
1. Mathematics,	Pure, { Section I. Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, ... 2,000	3,500
	Section II. Spherical Trigonometry, elements of Co-ordinate Geometry, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus,* 500	
	Mixed—Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, ... 1,000	
2. English Language and Composition, ...		1,000
3. History of England, its Dependencies and Colonies, ...		1,000
4. Geography (Modern), ...		1,000
5. Classics, { Latin Language, ...		1,500
	Greek ditto, ...	1,500
6. French Language, ...		1,000
7. German ditto, ...		1,000
8. Hindustani ditto, ...		1,000

The examination in French, German, and Hindustani, will include writing from dictation.

9. Experimental Sciences, <i>i.e.</i> , Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, ...	1,000
10. Natural Sciences, <i>i.e.</i> , Mineralogy and Geology, ...	1,000
11. Drawing, { Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments, ...	500
Free-hand Drawing of Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Subjects, ...	500

* *Syllabus of Examination in the Differential and Integral Calculus.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

- The meaning of Differentiation.
- The Differentiation of Elementary Functions of one Independent variable.
- The theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin, with their applications.
- The theory of Maxima and Minima, with its applications.
- The equations to the Tangents, Normals, and Asymptotes of Plane Curves.
- The curvature of Plane Curves and their radii of curvature and evolutes.
- The Differential Coefficients of the Arcs and Areas of Plane Curves to rectangular and polar Co-ordinates, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

- The meaning of Integration.
- The Integration of Elementary Functions.
- The Integration of Rational Fractions.
- The determination of the lengths and areas of Plane Curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 700 marks in Section I. of Pure Mathematics will be eligible for an appointment.

RESIDENCES.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College, but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a year.

DEANS OF RESIDENCES.

<i>Church of England,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. George Webster, D.D.
<i>Presbyterian Church,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. William Magill.
<i> Wesleyan Communion,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. Edward Best.
<i>Non-Subscribing Presbyterian,</i>	.	.	.	Rev. W. Whitelegge, M.A.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressed to the Registrar.

Signed,

By order of the President,

ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

SELECTION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS USED AT THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

SECOND YEAR'S AND SENIOR GREEK.

Translate:—

(A).—HOMER—*Iliad*, Book XVI, vv. 297–324.

Ὦς δ' ὅτ' ἀφ' ὑψηλῆς κορυφῆς ὄρεος μεγάλου κινήσῃ πυκινὴν νεφέλην στεροπῇ γαίρετα Ζεὺς, ἐκ τ' ἔφανε πᾶσαι σκοπίαὶ καὶ πρόσωτες ἄκροι καὶ νύπαι, οὐρανόθεν δ' ἀρ' ὑπερράγῃ ἄσπετος αἰθήρ, ὥς Δαναοὶ νηῶν μὲν ἀπώσαντο δῆϊον πῦρ τυτθὴν ἀνέπνευσαν, παλέμου δ' οὐ γίγνεται ἔρωή. οὐ γάρ τίς τι Τρῶες Ἀρηϊφίλων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν, προτροπάδην φοβέοντο μελαινώων ἀπὸ νηῶν, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἀρ' ἀνθίσταντο, νεῶν δ' ὑπόκειον ἀναγκῇ.	301
Ἔνθα δ' ἀνὴρ ἔλεν ἄνδρα, κειρασθείσης ὑσμίνης, ἡγεμόνων. πρῶτος δὲ Μεναιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱὸς αὐτίκ' ἄρα στρεφθέντος Ἀρηϊλίκου βάλε μῆρόν ἰγχεί δ' ἐξύνοντι, διαπρὸ δὲ χαλκὸν ἔλασεν ῥῆξεν δ' ὀστέον ἔγχος, ὃ δὲ πρηνὴς ἐπὶ γαίῃ κάππεσ'. ἀτὰρ Μενέλαος Ἀρήϊος οὗτα θόοντα στίρνων γυμνωθέντα παρ' ἀσπίδα, λυσι δὲ γυνῆ. Φυλαίδης δ' Ἀμφικλον ἐφορμηθέντα δοκεύσας ἔφθῃ ὀρεζάμενος πρυμνὸν σκέλος, ἐνθα πάχιτος μυὼν ἀνθρώπου πέλεται· περὶ δ' ἔγχιος αἰχμῇ νεῦρα δισχίσθη· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσος κάλυψεν. Νεστορίδαι δ', ὃ μὲν οὗτας Ἀλύμνιον ὀξείῳ δουρὶ Ἀντίλοχος, λακάρης δὲ διήλασε χάλκειον ἔγχος ἥριπε δὲ προπάροιθε· Μάρις δ' αὐτοσχεδὰ δουρὶ Ἀντιλόχῳ ἐπόρουσε κασιγνήτῳ χελωθείς, στὰς πρόσθεν νέκυος· τοῦ δ' ἀντίθεος Θρασυμήδης ἔφθῃ ὀρεζάμενος πρὶν οὐτάσαι, οὐδ' ἀφάρμαρτεν, ὤμον ἄφαρ· πρυμνὸν δὲ βραχίονα δουρὸς ἄκωκῇ δρῆψ' ἀπὸ μυνώνων, ἀπὸ δ' ὀστέον ἄχρις ἀραξεν.	305 310 315 320

Appendix B.

Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Appendix B.

Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

1. Explain the form *στεροππηγέτα*.
2. In what different senses is the word *ἔρω* used in Homer, and how may the discrepancy be explained?
3. What different interpretations and derivations have been proposed for the epithet *δῖνοις*, v. 309?
4. Distinguish between *μυῖον* and *νεῦρον*.
5. Explain the epithet *πρυμνόν*, v. 314.
6. Why is the aorist tense employed in the verbs of the first sentence of the extract, viz. *κινήσῃ, ἔφανεν, ὑπερέβλεψεν*?

(B.)—HERODOTUS, Book IX., c. 10.

Ὁ μὲν σφι ταῦτα συνεβόλευε, οἱ δὲ φρενὶ λαβόντες τὸν λόγον αὐτίκα, φράσαντες οὐδὲν τοῖσι ἀγγέλοισι τοῖσι ἀπιγμένοισι ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν, νυκτὸς ἔτι ἐκπέμπονσι πεντακισχιλίους Σπαρτιητέων, καὶ ἑπτὰ περὶ ἑκαστον ταξαν-
τες τῶν εἰλῶτων Πausanίῃ τῷ Κλεομβρότῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες ἐξάγειν. Εἰγένετο μὲν νυν ἡ ἡγεμονίη Πλειστάρχῳ τοῦ Λεωνίδεω· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἦν ἔτι παῖς, ὁ δὲ τοῦτον ἐπιτρόπος τε καὶ ἀνεψιός. Κλεομβρότος γὰρ ὁ Πausanίῳ μὲν πατήρ, Ἀναξανδρίδῳ δὲ παῖς, οὐαὶτε περιῶν, ἀλλὰ ἀπαγαγὼν ἐκ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τὴν στρατιὴν τὴν τὸ τεῖχος ἐείμασαν, μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον τινὰ βίους ἀπέθανε. ἀπῆγε δὲ τὴν στρατιὴν ὁ Κλεομβρότος ἐκ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ εἰς τὸδε· θυομένης οἱ ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ ὁ ἥλιος ἀμαυρώθη ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ. προσαι-
ρέσεται δὲ ἰωσῶ Πausanίῃς Εὐρύνακτα τὸν Δωριεὺς, ἄνδρα οἰκίης ὄντα τῆς αὐτῆς. Οἱ μὲν δὴ σὺν Πausanίῃ ἐξεληλύθεσαν εἰς Σπάρτην.

1. νυκτὸς. What idea of time is expressed by the gen. case?
2. τὴν στρατιὴν τὴν. Explain the use of the second article in this sentence.
3. Parse βίους.
4. Explain the construction of the dative case in θυομένης οἱ.
5. How is the third person plur. of the perf. and pluperf. indicat. passive formed in the Ionic dialect? Illustrate your rule by the verbs κλίνω, ἀναμίγνυμι, τρίβω, στέλλω.
6. Where, and in what year was Herodotus born? Give the date B.C. and also according to Olympiads; explaining the rule for converting the date from one form to the other.

THIRD YEAR'S GREEK CLASS.

- (A.)—1. βρίζει γὰρ αἷμα καὶ μαραίνεται χερὸς,
μηροκτόνον μῖasma δ' ἔκπλυτον πέλει.
ποταίνιον γὰρ ὃν πρὸς ἑστίᾳ Θεοῦ,
Φαίβον καθαρμοῖς ἡλάβη χοιροκτόνοισι.

Distinguish between *καθαρμός* and *λασμός*, and define the term *ἀγνότης*.

2. μέζου' ἄν, ἄνθρωπος δ' οἷχεται φεύγων πρόσω.
φίλους γὰρ εἰσιν οὐκ ἐμοῖς προσέκτορες.

Of what twofold meanings are the terms *προσέκτωρ* and *προσπρόκτορ* susceptible?

3. ὁ δ' ἐξελύξας οἷχεται νεβροῦ δίκην,
καὶ ταῦτα κούφως ἐκ μέσων ἀρκυστάτων
ᾠρουσεν, ὅμῃν ἐγκαυιλλώσας μέγα.

Explain the construction of *δίκην* and *ταῦτα*, and derive *ἐγκαυιλλώσας*.

4. Μηλά τ' εὐθενοῦντα γὰρ ζῆν ἐπλοῖσιν ἐμβρόοις,
τρέφοι χρόνῳ τεταγμένῳ, γένος δὲ πᾶς
πλουτόχθων ἱρμαίαν
δαμόνων ὅσιν τίσι.

Explain the allusion in γένος πλουτόχθων.

5. πρὸς φῶς ἱερὸν τῶνδε προπομπῶν ἴτε, καὶ σφαγίων τῶνδ' ὑπο
σεμῶν κατὰ γῆς σπένδει,
τὸ μὲν ἀτηρὸν χώρας κατέχουσιν, τὸ δὲ κερδαλίον πέμπουσιν, πόλει
ἐπὶ νίκῃ.

To what does κατὰ γῆς refer? What difference was there in the character of the offerings to the Olympian Gods and to the Chthonic Genii respectively?

(B).—1. Define the term *ἱρνύς* and distinguish between *Erinyes* and *Are.* Under what title were the former worshipped at Athens? Is there any reason for supposing that the title *Eumenides* was not given by *Æschylus* himself to this tragedy?

2. What political objects are discernible in the composition of the *Eumenides*, in reference both to the internal affairs and external relations of Athens?

SOPHOCLES—

Translate :

- (A).—1. τίτι γὰρ ποτ' ἂν, ὦ φίλα γενέθλα,
πρόσφορον ἀκοῦσαιμ' ἔπος, τίτι φρονεῦντι καίρια ;
ἄνετε μ', ἄνετε, παράγοι.
τάδε γὰρ ἅλυστα κεκλήσεται.

Distinguish between *γενέθλα* and *γενέθλα*.

What notion of time is expressed in the form *κεκλήσεται*, and for what different purposes is the tense employed?

2. εἰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν θανὼν γῆ τε καὶ οὐδὲν ὦν
κτείνεται τάλας,
οἱ δὲ μὴ πάλιν
δώσουσ' ἀντιφόνους δίκας,
ἔρροι τ' ἂν αἰδῶς
ἀπάντων τ' ἐνσίβεια θνατῶν.

Do *θανὼν* and *οὐδὲν ὦν* mean the same thing here?

How do you defend the use of *οὐδὲν*, instead of *μηδὲν* after *εἰ*?

3. σκέψαι γὰρ εἰ σοι προσφιλῶς αὐτῇ δοκεῖ
γέρα τὰδ' οὖν τάφοισι δέξασθαι νίκης,
ὅφ' ἡς θανὼν ἄτιμος, ὥστε δυσμενῆς,
ἐμασχαλισθῇ καπνὶ λουτροῖσιν κάρφ
κηλίδας ἐξέμαζεν.

Notice a various reading in this passage.

(B).—What difference is discernible between *Æschylus* and *Sophocles* in their mode of dealing with the story of *Orestes* and *Clytemnestra*?

Translate into Iambic verse :—

I had not thought to have unlockt my lips
In this unhallow'd air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules prank't in Reason's garb,
I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments,
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.

Appendix B.

FIRST YEAR'S AND JUNIOR GREEK CLASS.

Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

Translate:—

(A.)—XENOPHON—*Anabasis*, Book VII., c. iv., 3–6.

Ἦν δὲ χεῖν πολλή καὶ ψυχὸς οὕτως ὥστε τὸ ὕδωρ ὃ ἐφέροντο ἐπὶ ζείπῳ ἐπήγγυτο καὶ ὁ οἶνος ὃ ἐν τοῖς ἀγγείοις, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πολλῶν καὶ ῥίγες ἀπεκαίοντο καὶ ὤτα. καὶ τότε ὄφλον ἐγένετο οὗ ἕνεκα οἱ Θρᾷκες τὰς ἀλωπεκίδας ἐπὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς φοροῦσι καὶ τοῖς ὤσεϊ, καὶ χειῶνας οὐ μόνον περὶ τοῖς στήθεσι ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τοῖς μηροῖς, καὶ ζειράς μέχρι τῶν ποδῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ἔχουσιν, ἀλλ' οὐ χλαμύδας. ἀφίει δὲ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ὁ Σείθης εἰς τὰ ὄρη ἔλεγεν ὅτι εἰ μὴ καταβήσονται οἰκήσουντες καὶ πείσονται, ὅτι κατακαίσει καὶ τοῦτων τὰς κώμας καὶ τὸν αἶτον, καὶ ἀπολοῦνται τῇ λιμῇ. ἐκ τούτου κατέβαινον καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ παῖδες καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι οἱ δὲ νεώτεροι ἐν ταῖς ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος κώμας ἠλίζοντο. καὶ ὁ Σείθης καταμαθὼν ἐκέλευσε τὸν Ἰεροφῶντα τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τοὺς νεωτάτους λαβόντα συνεπισπείσθαι. καὶ ἀναστάντες τῆς νυκτὸς ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ παρήσαν εἰς τὰς κώμας. καὶ οἱ μὲν πλείστοι ἐξέφυγον· πλησίον γὰρ ἦν τὸ ὄρος· ὅσους δὲ ἔλαβι κατακόντισιν ἀφειδῶς Σείθης.

1. Why is αἰχμαλώτων in the gen. case?
2. What part of the verb is ἀπολοῦνται? Write down all the persons of the tense.
3. Parse συνεπισπείσθαι.
4. Why is τῆς νυκτὸς in the genit.?
5. Distinguish between φεύγω and ἐκφεύγω, φέρω and φορέω, ἀσπντίζω and κατακοντίζω.

(B.)—HOMER—*Iliad*, Book I., vv. 517–532.

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 "ἢ δὴ λoίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις
 "Ἥρη, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.
 ἢ δὲ καὶ αἴτως μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
 νικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχη Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχες, μή σε νοήσῃ
 "Ἥρη· ἐμοὶ δὲ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσσω.
 εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανέυσμαι, ὅφρα τιποῖθης·
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
 τέκμυρ' οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον οὐδ' ἀκατηλὸν
 οὐδ' ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τι κε κεφαλῇ κατανέυσω."

Ἦ, καὶ κατανέψιν ἐκ' ὀφρύσι νύσει Κρονίων·
 ἀμβρόσια δ' ἔφα χεῖται ἐπερρώσαντο ἄνακτος
 κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο· μέγαν δ' ἱλέλιξεν Ὀλύμπου.
 Τῷ ὥς βουλευσάντε διέταγεν· ἢ μὲν ἔπειτα
 εἰς ἅλα ἄλτο βυθείαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου.

1. Explain the form νεφεληγερέτα.
2. Supply the ellipsis after λoίγια ἔργα.
3. Derive ἐχθοδοπῆσαι, παλινάγρετος, ἀκατηλός, αἰγλήεις.
4. Notice all the places in the extract where the letter *f* is required to support the metre.
5. Explain fully the following Epic forms, giving their equivalents in the κοινὴ διάλεκτος—ἐρεῖσθαι, ἰδμεν, ἀριστήσσειν, ἀποαῖρεο, δώρην, ἱππῶ· Give the Epic forms of ἡμῖν, αὐτάν, ἄγειν, ἐμοῦ, ἔπειτα, πᾶσι.

(C.)—Translate into Greek :—

1. But when they were near, he ordered Xenophon to come in, having (with him any) two men whom he might choose.

2. Having said this he asked Medosades whether these things were true.

3. When Seuthes heard this he said that he would distrust none of the Athenians.

4. Now, if you chose, you might benefit us, and we might make you a great man.

Appendix B.
Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Sectional
Examina-
tions.

STUDENTS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

Translate :—

PLATONIS, *Io*, 533 D.

Καὶ ὅρῳ, ὃ Ἰων, καὶ ἔρχομαι γέ σοι ἀποφαινόμενος, ὃ μοι δοκεῖ τοῦτο εἶναι. ἔστι γὰρ τοῦτο τέχνη μὲν οὐκ ὄν παρὰ σοὶ περὶ Ὀμήρου εὖ λέγειν, ὃ νῦν δὲ ἔλεγον, θεία δὲ δύναμις, ἣ σε κινεῖ, ὥστερ ἐν τῇ λίθῳ, ἣν Εἰραπίδης μὲν Μαγνήτην ὠνόμασεν, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ Ἑρακλείαν. καὶ γὰρ αὕτη ἡ λίθος οὐ μόνον αὐτοὺς τοὺς δακτυλίους ἄγει τοὺς σιδηροὺς, ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναμις ἐπιθήσκει τοῖς δακτυλίοις, ὥστε δύνασθαι ταῦτόν τοῦτο ποιεῖν ὅπερ ἡ λίθος, ἄλλους ἄγειν δακτυλίους, ὥστ' ἐνίοτε ὁρμαθὸς μακρὸς πᾶν σιδηρίων [καὶ δακτυλίων] ἐξ ἀλλήλων ἡρτῆται· πᾶσι δὲ τοῦτοις ἐξ ἐκείνης τῆς λίθου ἡ δύναμις ἀνῆρτῆται. οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἡ Μοῦσα ἐνθίουσι μὲν ποιεῖ αὐτή, διὰ δὲ τῶν ἐνθίων τούτων ἄλλον ἐνθουσιαζόντων ὁρμαθὸς ἐξαργαῖται.

1. Explain accurately the construction of the words beginning ἔστι γὰρ τοῦτο to εὖ λέγειν.

2. Distinguish between ὁ λίθος and ἡ λίθος.

3. ποιητικὴ γὰρ πον εἰσι τὸ ὄλον· Οὐκοῦν ἐπειδὴν λάβῃ τις καὶ ἄλλην τέχνην ἢν τις' οὐκ ὄλην, ὁ αὐτὸς τρόπος τῆς σκέψεως ἔστι περὶ ἀπασῶν τῶν τεχνῶν.—Translate. How does Socrates employ the principle here laid down, in his argument with Ion?

THUCYDIDES, Book V., chap. 46.

Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὁ Νικίας, καίπερ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτῶν ἡπατημένων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξηπατημένος περὶ τοῦ μὴ αὐτοκράτορας ὁμολογήσας ἦεν, ὅμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφη χρῆναι φίλους μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς Ἀργεῖους πέμψαι ἔτι ὥς αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰδέναι ὅ τι διανοοῦνται, λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῷ, ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεῖ τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ εὖ ἐστώτων τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ὀριστον εἶναι διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐπραγίαν, ἐκείνοις δὲ δυστυχοῦσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι. ἐπιστὲ τε πέμψαι πρέσβεις, ὧν καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν, κτελέουσας Λακεδαιμονίους, εἰ τι δίκαιον διανοοῦνται, Πάνακτόν τε ὀρθὸν ἀποδιδόναι καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν, καὶ τὴν Βουωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν ἀνεῖναι, ἢν μὴ ἐς τὴς σπονδὰς ἐσίωσι, καθάπερ εἰρητὸ ἀνευ ἀλλήλων μηδενὶ ξυμβαίνειν.

1. To what transaction does this extract refer?

2. Distinguish between ὑστεραίως and ὑστερός. Is the distinction always observed?

3. Does any distinction appear to be intended by the different forms ἡπατημένων and ἐξηπατημένος.

4. ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῷ, ἐν δὲ τῷ. κ.τ.λ. Explain the force of the preposition here.

Appendix B. Translate into Greek:—

Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

What necessity is there, soldiers, to make a long address, since we are here for the same contest? For this preparation seems to me more adapted to inspire confidence, than finely spoken words when the preparation is weak. For inasmuch as we are Argives and Mantinians and Athenians and the chief of the islanders, how should not every one, with such allies and so numerous, be strong in the hope of victory, especially since we are matched with men fighting with all their forces and not picked, as we are, and more than that Siceliots, who despise us indeed, but will not withstand us, because their skill is inferior to their courage? And let this thought also present itself to every one, that we are far from our own country, and near no friendly land, unless you shall get one by fighting yourselves.

SECOND YEAR'S AND SENIOR GREEK CLASS.

DEMOSTHENES—*De falsâ Legatione*, 400.

Ὅτω τούτων ἀσχερὰ καὶ πολλὰ καὶ πάντα καθ' ὑμῶν πεπρεσβευκώς περιὼν λέγει "τί δ' ἂν εἶποις περὶ Δημοσθένους, ὃς τῶν συμπρέσβειων κατηγορεῖ;" νῆ Δέ, εἴτε βούλομαι γ' εἴτε μὴ, παρ' ὅλην μὲν τὴν ἀποδημίαν ὑπὸ σοῦ τοιαῦτα ἐπιβεβουλευμένος, δουρὶν δ' αἰρέσεως οὐσης μοι νυκτὶ, ἢ τοιούτων ὄντων τῶν πεπραγμένων δοκεῖν κωμῶναι ὑμῖν, ἢ κατηγορεῖν. ἐγὼ δ' οὐδὲ συμπεπρεσβεύεσθαι φημί σοι, πρεσβεύειν μέντοι σέ μὲν πολλὰ καὶ δαινῆ, ἑμαυτὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τούτων τὰ βέλτιστα. ἀλλὰ Φιλοκράτης σοι συμπεπρεσβευκε, κάκειν σὺ, καὶ Φρόνων· ὑμεῖς γὰρ ταῦτ' ἐπράττετε, καὶ ταῦτα πᾶσιν ὑμῖν ἥσκεν. ποῦ δ' ἄλλες; ποῦ τράπεζα; ποῦ σπονδαί; ταῦτα γὰρ τραγῳδεῖ περιὼν, ὥστερ οὐχὶ τοὺς ἀδικούντας τοίτων ὄντας προδότας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τὰ δίκαια ποιούντας. ἐγὼ δ' οἶδ' ὅτι πάντες οἱ πρυτάνεις θύουσιν ἐκαστοτὲ κοινῇ καὶ συνδιεπνοοῦσιν ἀλλήλοις καὶ συσπένδουσιν· καὶ οὐ δὴ ταῦθ' οἱ χρηστοὶ τοὺς πονηροὺς μιμοῦνται, ἀλλ' ἐὰν ἀδικούντα λάβωσι τινα αὐτῶν, τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ ὁλοῦσιν. ἡ βουλὴ ταῦτά ταῦτα, εἰσιτήρια ἔθυσε, συνεσιτάθη, σπονδῶν, ἱερῶν ἐκονώνησεν· οἱ στρατηγοὶ, σχεδὸν ὡς εἰπεῖν αἱ ἀρχαὶ πᾶσαι. ἄρ' οὖν διὰ ταῦτα τοῖς ἀδικούσιν ἑαυτῶν ἰδὲσαν ἄδειαν; πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ. Αἰών Τιμαγόρου κατηγορεῖ συμπεπρεσβευκώς τίτταρα ἔτη, Εὐβουλος Θάρρηκος καὶ Σμικύθου συσσεισηκώς, Κόνων ὁ παλαιὸς ἐκείνος Ἀδεϊμάντου συστρατηγῆσας. πότεροι οὖν τούς ἄλλας παρέβαινον καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς, Αἰσχίνῃ; οἱ προδιδόντες καὶ οἱ παραπρεσβεύοντες καὶ οἱ δωροδοκούντες ἢ οἱ κατηγοροῦντες; οἱ ἀδικούντες ὁμιλοῦσι τὰς ἄλλας γὰρ τῆς πατρίδος σπονδὰς, ὥστερ σὺ, οὐ μόνον τὰς ἰδίας.

1. Supply the ellipsis after νῆ Δέ.

2. Who were the Prytanes?

3. What part of speech is εἰσιτήρια? Explain the word.

4. State what is known of the persons mentioned in the extract.

5. Explain the words ἄλλες, τράπεζα, σπονδαί, and the distinction between αἱ τῆς πατρίδος σπονδαί and αἱ ἰδίας σπονδαί.

6. ἡ βουλὴ ταῦτά ταῦτα. What is the construction of the last two words?

7. Of what two interpretations is the concluding clause, from οἱ ἀδικούντες to τὰς ἰδίας, susceptible?

Translate into Greek:—

Men of the jury, it is a very easy thing for you to give judgment in this cause, and there is no need of many words. That the ship has been

saved and is safe, is admitted by our opponents themselves; for otherwise they would not have offered to pay the principal debt and a portion of the interest. She has not been brought back to Piræus. Therefore we the creditors say we have been wronged, and for this we sue, because the ship did not return to the port agreed on. Dionysodorus says he has done no wrong on this very account, because he is not bound to pay the whole interest, as the ship did not return to Piræus. But what says the agreement? Nothing like what you say, Dionysodorus.

JOHN RYALL, Professor.

THIRD YEAR'S LATIN CLASS, 1869.

Translate—

TACITUS.—*Annals*, III., 50.

Contra Marcus Lepidus in hunc modum exorsus est: "Si, patres conscripti, unum id spectamus, quam nefaria voce Lutorius Præus mentem suam et aures hominum polluerit, neque carcer neque laqueus, ne serviles quidam cruciatus in eum suffecerint. Sin flagitia et facinora sine modo sunt, suppliciiis ac remediis principia moderatio maiorumque et vestra exempla temperant, et vana a sceleratis, dicta a maleficiis differunt, est locus sententiæ, per quam neque hunc delictum impune sit, et nos demeritiæ simul ac severitatis non pervertant. Saepo audivi principum nostrum conquerentem, si quis sumpta morte misericordiam eius prævenisset. Vita Lutorii in integro est, qui neque servatus in periculum rei publicæ neque interfectus in exemplum ibit. Studia illi, ut plena recordiæ, ita inania et fluxa sunt; nec quiesquam grave ac scrium ex eo metus, qui suorum ipse flagitiorum proditor non virorum animis sed mulierularum adrepiat. Cedat tamen urbe, et homis amissis aquas et igni arceatur. Quod perinde censeo ac si lege maiestatis teneretur."

TERENCE.—*Heauton Timorumenos*, Prologue 22-42.

Tum quod malivolus actus poëta dictitat,
Repente ad studium hunc se adplicasse musicum,
Amicum ingenio fretum, haud natura sua:
Arbitrium nostrum, nostra existimatio
Valebit. qua re oratos nos omnis uolo,
Ne plus iniquum possit quam æquum oratio.
Facite æqui sitis: date crescendi copiam,
Novorum qui spectandi faciunt copiam,
Sine vitiiis: ne illo pro se dictam existimet,
Qui nuper fecit seruo currenti in uia
Decesse populum: quor insano seruiat!
De illius peccatis plura dicet, quom dabit
Alias novas, nisi suum maledictis facit.
Adeste sequo animo: date potestatem mihi
Statariam agere ut liceat per silentium;
Ne semper seruos currens, iratus senex,
Edax parasitus, sycophanta autem impudens,
Avarus leno, adsidue agendi sint mihi
Clamore summo, cum labore maximo.
Mea causa causam hanc iustam esse animum inducite,
Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi.

1. How did the Roman theatre differ from the Greek? Explain the following lines from Ovid:—

"Scena viget, stadiisque favor distantibus ardet
Proque tribus resonant terna Theatra Foris."

Appendix
Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
School of
Examina-
tion.

Appendix B.

Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

2. Write an essay on the Terentian metres.
3. Give an account of the plot of the *Heauton Timorumenos*.
4. Write a list of the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Domitian in chronological order, with the dates of the principal events which occurred in this period.
5. Explain the words *cruppellarii*, *asylum*, *mauceps*, and *editio*. How does Tacitus use the phrase *adeo non*?
6. Mention some instances in which coins illustrate Palaeography.

THIRD YEAR'S AND SENIOR LATIN CLASSES, 1869.

Translate into Elegiac verse—

O liberty ; the prisoner's pleasing dream,
The poet's muse, his passion, and his theme ;
Genius is thine, and thou art Fancy's nurse ;
Lost without thee th' ennobling powers of verse ;
Heroic song from thy free touch acquires
Its clearest tone, the rapture it inspires :
Place me where winter breathes his keenest air,
And I will sing, if Liberty be there :
And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet,
In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat.

Translate into Latin prose—

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss and sedentary nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. The use, therefore, of the passions is to stir it up, and put it upon action, to awaken the understanding, to enforce the will, and to make the whole man more vigorous and attentive in the prosecution of his designs. As this is the end of the passions in general, so it is particularly of ambition, which pushes the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honor and reputation to the actor. But if we carry our reflections higher, we may discover further ends of Providence in implanting this passion in mankind.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate—

VIRGIL.—*Eclagues*, II., 45—62.

Huc ades, o formosae puer : tibi lilia plena
Ecce ferunt Nymphae calathis ; tibi candida Nais,
Pallentes violas et summa papavera carpens,
Narcissum et florem iungit bene olentis anethi ;
Tum, casia atque aliis intexens suavis herbas,
Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha.
Ipse ego cana legam tenera lanugine mala
Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat ;
Addam cerea pruna : honos erit huic quoque pomo.
Et vos, o lauri, carpam et te, proxima myrte :
Sic positae quoniam suaves miscetis odores.
Rusticus es, Corydon ; nec munera curat Alexis,
Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas.
Heu heu, quid volui misero mihi ? floribus Austrum
Perditas et liquidis immisi fontibus apras.
Quem fugia, ah, damens ? habitarunt di quoque silvas
Dardaniusque Paris. Palles, quas condidit arces,
Ipsa cohat ; nobis placeant ante omnia silvae.

CICERO.—*De Natura Deorum*, I., xvi. 43.

Appendix B.

Cam pœtarum autem errore coniungere licet portenta magorum Aegyptiorumque in eodem genere deventium, tum etiam vulgi opiniones, quae in maxima inconstantia veritatis ignorantie versantur. Ea qui consideret quam inconstante ac temere dicatur, venerari Epicurum et in eorum ipsorum numero, de quibus haec quaestio est, habere debeat. Solus enim vidit primum esse deos, quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura. Quae est enim gens aut quod genus hominum quod non habent sine doctrina anticipationem quandam deorum? quam appellat *εὐλαΐαν* Epicurus, id est, autceptam animo rei quasdam informationem, sine qua nec intelligi quidquam nec quæri nec disputari potest. Cuius rationis vim atque utilitatem ex illo caelesti Epicuri de regula et iudicio volumine accepimus.

Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

1. Quote from Milton's *Lycidas*, some imitations of Virgil's *Elogues*.
2. Describe the situation of Hybla, M. Aracynthus, and Fl. Oaxes.
3. Give an account of Virgil's life; confirm your statements by references to his writings.
4. What were the opinions of Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, concerning the nature of the Deity?
5. Enumerate the books which Cicero wrote in the last two years of his life.

Translate into Latin :—

It is more difficult to avoid the snares of these men than to endure their arms.

Nearly all men's youthful opinions are gradually weakened.

Who would not praise this great philosopher's contempt for external things?

I am not the man to laugh at the Christians' contempt for the things of this life.

Translate into Aenics :—

Now learn to adapt unusual measures to your songs, O Saxons, having suffered great affliction, and, your strings being changed, celebrate the joyous day.

Now it is fitting to add chaplets to the temples; now it is fitting that before all the altars both the people and the fathers should dedicate, with gratulations, their guileless vows, as monuments of dutiful affection.

Singing, "Hail, O best of princes! who to be called just and the father of your country in every age, shall be celebrated through the histories of prosperity."

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate :—

LIVY, XXIII., 19.

Ceterum mitescente iam hieme cuncto ex hibernis milite Casilinum redit. Ubiquamquam oppugnatione cessatum erat, obsidio tamen continua oppidanos praesidiumque ad ultimum inopiae adduxerat. Castris Romanis Tib. Sempronius praeerat dictatore auspicioque repetendorum causa profecto Romam. Marcellum et ipsum cupientem ferre auxilium obsessis et Vulturis annis inflatus aquis et preces Nolanorum atque Acerranorum tenebant, Campanos timentium, si praesidium Romanum abcessisset. Gracchus adsideus tantum Casilino, quia praedictum erat dictatoris, ne quid absente eo rei gereret, nihil movebat, quamquam quae facile omnem patientiam vincerent nuntiabantur a Casilino.

Appendix.

Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Seasonal
Examina-
tions.

HORACE.—*Satires*, II., viii., 20–33.

Summus ego et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra,
Si memini Varius, cum Servilio Balatrone
Vibidius, quos Maecenas adduxerat umbras.
Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra,
Ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas.
Nomentanus ad hoc, qui, si quid forte lateret,
Indice monstraret digito : nam cetera turba,
Nos, inquam, coenamus aves, conchylia, pisces,
Longe dissimilem noto celantia succum ;
Ut vel continuo petuit, quam passeris atque
Ingustata mihi porrexerat illa rhombi.
Post hoc me docuit, melimela rubere minoreu
Ad lunam delecta. Quid hoc intersit, ab ipso
Audieris melius.

1. Describe accurately the situation of Ithaca, Lucania, Nola, Praeneste, and Perusia.

2. Quote some passages in which Horace alludes to Pythagoras.

3. Give the derivation of *manifestus*, *maestomus*, *benignus*, and *incolumis*.

4. What are the chief merits and defects of Livy, as an historian?

5. Compare Horace with the Roman satirists who succeeded him.

Translate into Latin :—

That you may be able to learn much, do not learn many things.

The truly wise man will never doubt that the soul is immortal.

I will not object to your banishing me.

I will not object to your all leaving the city.

It cannot be denied that the rational faculty should command the heart.

It cannot be that the mind is not immortal.

Translate into Latin elegiacs :—

The Epistle which thou readest is come to thee from that land

Where the broad Ister is added to the waters of the sea.

If life happens to thee with sweet health,

One part of my fortune remains fair.

Me here fighting with cold and with arrows,

And with my fate, the fourth winter wearies.

B. LEWIS, *Professor*.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

I.

Translate into French :—

Of the animals who live with man many things are worthy of being known, and the dog and the horse are those which are most faithful. We read that a dog fought against robbers to save his master, and, although pierced with wounds, would not leave the dead body, and prevented the birds and the wild beasts from touching it. Another dog in Epirus recognised the murderer of his master in the midst of an assemblage of people, and forced him to confess his crime by biting and barking at him. Volcatius, a noble Roman, returning in the evening from the country, was attacked by a robber, and was saved by his dog. The Senator Coelius, also, while lying lying sick at Placentia, was attacked by armed men, and was not wounded until they had killed his dog.

PLINY—*Natural History*.

The indignation often manifested on beholding an act of cruelty to a poor dumb creature evinces a general feeling of pity and humanity. Cruelty to animals is ever blended with cruelty to human beings:—indeed, morally speaking, cruelty to animals is an indication of character almost worse than cruelty to man; the latter can protest, proclaim his wrongs, and defend himself, whilst there is a brutal hardness of disposition displayed in bullying and torturing defenceless creatures who can be wronged with impunity, which is a qualification for the worst crimes; on the other hand, a love of animals is generally characteristic of an amiable, humane, charitable nature. Cruelty to the brute creation should, therefore, be punished, in spite of any sneer about sentimentality, both in deference to our own dependents, and because it naturally leads to greater brutalities, and to crimes more serious. Cruelty is murder in the seed, and cowardice in power; and mercy, as it has so justly been said, is the shadow of the love of God; it is the sign and messenger of a happier world than this.

R. DE VERICOUR.

1. Give the principal rules of the use of the subjunctive mood, and illustrate them by examples.
2. Translate into French the following sentences:—He is to read; I have just seen the Queen; you should have stopped.
3. Mention the principal writers of the age of Louis XIV.
4. What is the principal character of the works of Racine?
5. Give a summary of the *Britannicus* of Racine.
6. When did Lefontaine live, and what is the character of his writings?
7. State what you know of the pulpit eloquence in French literature.
8. What influence had the French language on the formation of the modern English?

R. DE VERICOUR.

HISTORY.

1. Estimate the results of the Norman Conquest, and explain the nature of the Feudal system as introduced by William the Conqueror.
2. Give some account of the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, and the Anglo-Norman Great Councils. Trace the rise and progress of English Parliamentary Government.
3. Review the constitution of the States General and the "Parlements" of France. Compare both assemblies with the English Parliaments.
4. Discuss the policy of Queen Elizabeth in relation to Mary Queen of Scots.
5. What was the Petition of Right? Compare that measure with other instruments of English liberty.
6. State the claims urged by Louis XIV. in right of his wife.
 - (a.) Claims upon portions of the Netherlands by right of Devolution.
 - (b.) Claims upon the Spanish Throne.
7. What was the Triple Alliance?
8. Examine the arguments for and against the Treaty of Utrecht.
9. What were the Declaration of Rights and the Bill of Rights? Was there any important difference in the wording of those instruments?
10. What events gave rise to the French Revolution of 1789? What view of the Revolution was taken by Edmund Burke?

WILLIAM RUSKIN, *Professor.*

Appendix.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

1. Describe the Roman invasions and occupation of Britain.
2. Give an account of the Anglo-Saxon invasions, with the dates. Whence did the invaders come, and where did they settle?
3. What language was introduced into England by the Normans? What were the effects of the Norman Conquest upon the language of the country?
4. When was French disused in the schools, and in the courts of law?

MILTON—*Paradise Lost*, Book I.

5. Analyse this passage:—

Him the Almighty Power
Hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition.

6. Comment upon the following passages:

(a.) Or if *Sion Hill*
Delight thee more, and *Siloa's brook* that flowed
Fast by the oracle of God; I thence
Invoke thy aid to my adventurous song,
That with no middle flight intends to soar
Above the *Aonian mount*, while it pursues
Things unattempted yet in *prose or rhyme*,

(b.) The broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the *Tuscan artist* views
At evening from the top of *Fiesolè*,
Or in *Valdarno*, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her spotty globe.

(c.) Him the Ammonite
Worshipt in *Rabba* and her watry plain,
In *Aryob* and in *Basan*, to the stream
Of utmost *Arnon*. Nor content with such
Audacious neighbourhood, the wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God
On that *opprobrious hill*.

7. Analyse this passage:—

SHAKESPEARE—RICHARD III.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.

8. Explain the following passages:—

- (d.) Peace, Master Marquis, you are *malapert*:
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce yet current.
- (e.) *Marry*, as for Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is *franked up* to fattening for his pains.
- (f.) I could have given my uncle's grace a *flout*
To touch his growth nearer than he touched mine.
- (g.) First he *commends him* to your noble self;
Then *certifies* your lordship, that this night
He dreamt the bear had *raised off* his helm.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, Professor.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Appendix B.
Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

1. Paraphrase the following passages:—

- (a.) Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And palmers for to seeken straunge strondes,
To ferne halwes, kouthe in sondry londes;
And specially from every schires ende
Of Engeland, to Canterbury they wende,
The holy blisful martir for to seeke,
That hem hath holpen when that they were seeke.
- (b.) There was also a Nounce, a Prioress,
That of hire smylyng was ful symple and coy;
Hire grettest ootho nas but by soyt Loy;
And sche was clept Madame Engleentyne.
Ful wel sche sang the servise devyne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semly;
And Frensch she spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For Frensch of Paris was to hire unknowe.

Comment upon extract (b) in reference to the use of Norman-French in England.

2. Give some account of the *Mirrouir for Magistrates*, and Sackville's *Induction*.

3. Review Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, and inquire whether there is a want of unity in that poem.

4. Trace the rise and progress of the European drama, explaining the terms *miracle*, *mystery*, and *morality*.

5. Examine the views held by the following critics of Shakespeare:—Ben Jonson, Dryden, Pope, Dr. Johnson, and Coleridge.

6. Write a brief account of Milton's life, with a sketch of his literary career.

7. Define the term *style*. What are the chief requisites of style? Illustrate your remarks from the writings of Edmund Burke.

8. Explain the following passages:—

- (a.) For, sir,
It is as sure as you are Roderigo,
Were I the Moor, I would not be Iago.
In following him, I follow but myself;
Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But *seeming* so, for my peculiar end:
For when my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at: I am not what I am.
- (d.) That you shall surely find him,
Lead to the *Sagittary* the *raised* search.
- (e.) I am glad I have found this napkin:
I'll have the work *ta'en out*,
And give't Iago.
- (f.) How comes it, Michael, *you are thus forgot*.
- (g.) To do the act that might the *addition* earn
Not the world's mass of vanity could make me.

Appendix B.

SECOND YEAR.

Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

1. Prove Gauss's theorems in spherical trigonometry. Show that if a spherical triangle have one side equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a great circle, and the product of the tangents of half the adjacent angles $= \frac{1}{2}$, the sides of the triangle will be in arithmetic progression.

2. Find an expression for the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. Show that a right cone whose vertex is at the centre of the sphere, and vertical angle $= \frac{2\pi}{3}$ divides the sphere into two portions whose ratio is 3 : 1.

3. Assuming De Moivre's theorem, prove that $\cos \theta + \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta = e^{\theta \sqrt{-1}}$. Sum $1 + x \cos \theta + \frac{x^2 \cos 2\theta}{1.2} + \frac{x^3 \cos 3\theta}{1.2.3} + \dots$ to ∞ .

4. Find the angle between two straight lines whose equations are given. If the angle between the axes be α , show that the angle between the lines $2y + 3x \cos \alpha = 0$, $2y \sin^2 \alpha - x \cos \alpha = 0$, is 2α .

5. Find the locus of the middle points of a series of chords of a parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, parallel to the line $y = x \tan \beta$. If this locus meet the curve in P prove also that $SP = \frac{a}{\sin^2 \beta}$.

6. Find the focal polar equation of the tangent at any point to an ellipse. If a focal chord PSP' of a conic be bisected in M, and a line be drawn through M perpendicular to the major axis to meet the curve in Q, show that $2SQ = PP'$.

7. Define conjugate points of a hyperbola, and show that if P, D be two such points $OP^2 - OD^2 = \text{constant}$, C being the centre of the curve.

8. Having given $\phi(x, y) = 0$, show how to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ having given—

$$1. y = \sin^{-1} x^x$$

$$2. y = \frac{4x^2 - 3x}{(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + 3 \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right\}.$$

$$3. y = ax^{-\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}}}$$

9. State and prove Taylor's theorem.

10. The portion of the tangent to an ellipse intercepted between the auxiliary circle, when a maximum, is equal to the distance between the foci. Prove this.

11. Investigate a method for finding the asymptotes of an algebraic curve, $\phi(x, y) = 0$. Point out clearly in what way the method will include the cases where the asymptotes are parallel to either axis. Find those of the curve $xy(y - 2x) = a(y^2 + 4x^2)$.

12. Evaluate—

$$(1) \int \frac{\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) dx}{\cos \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \quad (2) \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^x + e^{2x}} \quad (3) \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{\cos^{-1} x} \cdot x^3 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx.$$

13. Find the length of the arc of a given curve between two given points. Show that the length of the curve $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$ between the axes of x and y is $a \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right\}$.

The last part of question 13 is not included in the pass paper.

FIRST YEAR'S MATHEMATICS.

Appendix B.

1. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal. Selection of Examination Papers used at the Seasonal Examinations.

2. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilinear figure.

3. How does Euclid define a tangent to a circle? Draw a tangent to a circle from an external point. What is the general definition of a tangent? From it deduce some fundamental properties of lines touching circles.

4. Prove that triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are to each other as their bases.

5. If AD, BE, CF, be the perpendiculars from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides, and O the centre of the circumscribing circle; show that the angles EDF, BOC are supplementary.

6. Define a fraction and explain what is meant by the multiplication of two fractions. If a, b, c, d be all integers, prove that $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{c}{d} \times \frac{a}{b}$.

7. Prove that $(y^2 - zx)(z^2 - xy) + (z^2 - xy)(x^2 - yz) + (x^2 - yz)(y^2 - zx) + \frac{1}{2}(xy + xz + yz)\{(x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 + (z - x)^2\} = 0$.

8. State, with the lemmas on which it is founded, the rule for finding the G. C. M. of two algebraic expressions.

Find the G. C. M. of $x^4 - 4x^3 + 27$ and $x^3 + 11x^2 - 54$, and add $\frac{1}{x + a + b}$

$$\frac{b}{(x-b)(x-a+b)}, \quad \frac{a}{(b-a)(x-b+a)}.$$

9. Solve the equations—

$$1. \quad \frac{3 - 2x^2}{(x+2)(x+3)} + \frac{x^2 + 2}{(x+3)(x+1)} + \frac{2x^2 + 1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = 1.$$

$$2. \quad 4x^2 = (a-x)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(a^2 - x^2).$$

10. Define harmonical progression, and show that the arithmetic, geometric, and harmonic means between two quantities are in continual proportion.

If a, b, c are in H.P., show that $c-b, c-a, c$ are also in H.P.

11. Prove the binomial theorem for a positive integral index. Find the last term but 3 in the expansion of $(2-x)^{12}$ in powers of x .

12. Find $7 \cdot 225$ having given $\log_{10} 2 = .3010300$, $\log_{10} 3 = .4771213$, $\log_{10} 21678 = 4.3360192$, $\log_{10} 21679 = 4.3360392$.

13. Prove the formulae—

$$1. \quad \sin A - \sin B = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

$$2. \quad \cos A - \cos B = 2 \sin \frac{B-A}{2} \sin \frac{B+A}{2}.$$

14. If $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma = 0$, prove that $\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$$\tan \frac{\beta}{2} \tan \frac{\gamma}{2} = +1.$$

15. Given in a triangle two sides and the included angle, solve the triangle (giving the result in a form adapted to logarithmic calculation). If one angle = 30° and the ratio of the squares on the adjacent sides = 1:3, find the other angles.

THIRD YEAR.

Appendix B.

Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

1. Find the equation to a plane in terms of the perpendicular from the origin and the angles which it makes with the axes.

2. Through the four angles of a face of a rectangular parallelepiped planes are drawn perpendicular to the diagonals of the parallelepiped which pass respectively through the angles, find the perpendicular from the intersection of three of these planes on the fourth.

3. Prove that the right line which is the shortest distance between two non-intersecting right lines is perpendicular to each.

Thence prove that, by properly choosing the axes, two lines may always be put into the form—

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z &= -c \\ x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ and } \left. \begin{aligned} z &= c \\ x \sin \alpha - y \cos \alpha &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} = 0.$$

4. Thence deduce that, if a series of lines be drawn cutting two straight lines and equally inclined to the shortest distance between them, the locus of their middle points is an ellipse whose (eccentricity)² = $\frac{\cos 2\alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}$; 2α being the acute angle between the lines.

5. Show that all parallel sections of a surface of the second degree are similar and similarly situated curves of the second degree.

6. Prove that the two generators of $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, which lie in any plane, are parallel to the two lines in which the cone $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$ is cut by the parallel plane through the centre.

7. Define and investigate the equation to the elliptic paraboloid. Find also its circular sections.

8. Find an expression for the volume of a surface, and show how the limits of integration are to be supplied.

Find the volume of the slice cut off by the planes $z = y \tan \alpha$, $z = -y \tan \alpha$ from the smaller of the two closed prisms formed by the intersection of the cylinders $y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(2ax - x^2)$, $y^2 = 4a(x - x)$.

9. Show that if $\frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dv}{dy} - \frac{du}{dy} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = 0$ where u and v are functions of x and y , then $u = f(v)$; and prove also that there is only one solution of $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ of the form $u = c$.

10. Solve these—

$$(1). (x-a)(x-2a) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = (x-a)^2(x-2a) \cos ax$$

$$(2). \left(x \sin \frac{y}{x} - y \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dx + x \left(1 + \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy = 0.$$

$$(3). y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2.$$

11. Investigate the solution of a linear differential equation with constant co-efficients.

Solve $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 9 \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = x^2 + e^x$, it being given that the roots of $t^3 - 2t^2 - 9t - 6 = 0$, are $-1, -1, 2 \pm \sqrt{-3}$.

12. To what class of partial differential equations does Lagrange's rule apply. State and prove that rule.

Solve—

$$(1). \tan x \frac{dz}{dx} + \tan y \frac{dz}{dy} = \tan z.$$

$$(2). (ax + by) \frac{dz}{dx} + (bx - ay) \frac{dz}{dy} = 0.$$

C. NIVEN, Professor.

Appendix.

Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, APPLIED.

1. When any number of weights are raised through different heights, prove that the work expended is equal to the sum of all the weights multiplied by the height through which their common centre of gravity has been raised.
2. In what time would a 15 horse-power engine empty a shaft full of water, the diameter of the shaft being 8 feet, and the depth 200 fathoms?
3. Find the work expended in elongating a bar whose length is L , section K , modulus of elasticity E , and elongation l .
4. Investigate an expression for the equilibrium of a screw, taking into account the friction on the thread and the end.
5. A weight P , by descending an inclined plane, draws another weight Q , up a plane of the same inclination by means of a rope attached to the two weights; investigate the motion, and the tension of the rope, the co-efficient of friction being μ , and inclination of each plane θ .
6. An axle turns uniformly in a circular bearing under the action of a force P in a plane perpendicular to the axis; find the work expended against friction in one revolution.
7. Two balls, one weighing 10 lbs., the other 6 lbs., are fixed to the ends of a rod with their centres 3 feet apart; they revolve 100 times per minute about a vertical spindle whose distance from the centre of the heavier ball is 1 foot; find the pressure due to the centrifugal force.
8. What is meant by the centre of percussion of a body moving round an axis? how is its position found?
9. From what principles does Do Pambour derive the theory of the steam engine?
10. What advantage is gained by working steam expansively?
11. Deduce an expression for the horse-power of an engine, in terms of the evaporation, the area of the piston, and velocity.
12. Show how a motion round any axis may be transferred to a motion round another which does not meet or is not parallel to the former; and determine the velocity ratio.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (SENIOR).

1. What is meant by the resultant of a number of forces—how can it be geometrically determined when all the forces act at the same point?
2. What force must be exerted to produce a pressure of one ton by a screw, the thread of which makes 150 turns in the height of 12 inches, the length of the arm being 6 feet?
3. Explain how the sensibility of a balance depends in the position of its centre of gravity.
4. State and explain accurately the meaning of Newton's second law of motion.
5. Find the velocity acquired by a heavy body in falling through a height of 1,000 feet.
6. Explain by means of a diagram the formation of an image by a spherical reflector.

Appendix B.

Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Seasonal
Examina-
tions.

7. Describe the solar microscope.
8. What is meant by polarized light?
9. Why is not the moon eclipsed at every opposition?
10. In what way does the refraction of the atmosphere affect the time of sunrise and sunset?
11. What is the greatest zenith distance of a star which never sets in latitude $51^{\circ} 54'$?
12. What are the proofs that the earth rotates on its axis?

Prize Questions.

1. Four bodies whose weights are 8, 12, 6, 16 lbs. are placed in the same straight line at distances of 6, 14, 18, and 20 feet from a fixed point in the same line. Find the position of their centre of gravity.
2. The arms of a bent lever are inclined at right angles; one is 2 feet in length, the other 4 feet; it is suspended from its angular point. Find the position of equilibrium.
3. Define the terms Kinetic energy and Potential energy, and prove that when a body is projected vertically upward with any given velocity the sum of its Kinetic and Potential energies is constant during its motion.
4. A heavy body attached to a flexible string is caused to revolve in a vertical circle; what is the least velocity it can have to describe a complete circle if the length of the string be 10 feet?
5. A body is projected in a horizontal direction from the summit of a plane whose inclination is 45° ; where will it strike the plane if the velocity of projection be 100 feet per second?
6. A convex lens of air is formed by enclosing air between two watch-glasses, the radii of which are each twelve inches, what is the focal length of this lens when immersed in water, the refractive index from air to water being $\frac{4}{3}$?
7. Explain the construction of the terrestrial eye-piece.
8. Can objects be seen (without internal reflexion) through a prism whose refractive index is $\frac{3}{2}$, and refracting angle a right angle?
9. How are the actual lengths of the earth's polar and equatorial diameters ascertained?
10. At what time does a star whose right ascension is 5H. 45M. pass the meridian on the day of the autumnal equinox?
11. If the planets moved round the sun in concentric circles, show how to calculate at any time the apparent position of a planet?
12. On the same hypothesis prove the truth of Kepler's third law, assuming the law of universal gravitation.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (SENIOR).

1. How is the existence of obscure rays of heat shown in the solar spectrum?
2. How has the absolute dilatation of mercury been determined?
3. Distinguish between evaporation and ebullition; what is meant by saying that air is saturated with vapour?
4. How is the temperature of ebullition altered by pressure, by the presence of salts in solution, by the presence of air in solution?
5. Describe some form of self-registering thermometer.
6. Describe the nature of the aerial waves which produce sound, define the terms amplitude and length of wave.
7. What do you mean by the harmonic tones of a strained string, how are they produced?
8. Describe the Galvanometer, how is its construction altered according as it is intended to exhibit thermo or hydro-electric currents.

9. Enumerate the chief sources of electricity ?
10. Explain some experiments by which the mutual repulsion of currents and magnets can be shown.
11. What do you mean by an induced current, how is it produced ?
12. How would you give a gold leaf electroscope a charge of negative electricity ?

Prize Questions.

1. What effect does an increase of pressure produce on the temperature of congelation ?
2. Given the elastic force of vapour in the air, also its temperature and absolute density, how would you calculate the weight of it present in a given volume of air ?
3. What is the relation between the latent heat and temperature of steam ?
4. What peculiarities have been observed in the dilatation of crystals by heat ?
5. What is Newton's law of cooling ?
6. Point out the succession of overtones which can be got from a pipe open at both ends, and from one closed at one end.
7. How is the velocity of sound affected by the temperature and density of the gas through which it is propagated ?
8. Describe the arrangement of a galvanic battery which you would adopt—1st, to produce the greatest intensity in a great external resistance ; 2nd, in a comparatively feeble external resistance.
9. How would you ascertain if the axis of a dipping needle passed through its centre of gravity ?
10. Describe Volta's condensing electroscope ?
11. What is meant by the stratification of the electric light ?
12. Describe the several parts of the induction coil.

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Appendix B. and absolute density, how would you calculate the weight of it present in a given volume of air?

Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

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NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (JUNIORS).

1. Why do metals appear cold to the touch, when timber, wood, &c., at the same temperature, do not?
2. How is it shown that liquids are bad conductors of heat?
3. Why are metallic reflectors employed in reflecting heat in preference to the silvered glass used in the analogous experiments in reference to light?
4. In the ordinary balance the arms must be of equal length, and the centre of gravity below the fulcrum; assign the reasons for these arrangements.
5. Why is a pendulum used for regulating the rate of a clock?
6. A body when floating in water has 20 inches immersed, and in another liquid 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; what is the specific gravity of that liquid?
7. What is meant by an achromatic lens? How is it constructed?
8. Explain the cause of the colours observed when a thin film of oil floats on water.
9. How is the electric light produced?
10. Explain the construction of some form of commutator for reversing galvanic currents.
11. Describe the thermo-pile.
12. How is it experimentally proved that sound is reflected according to the same law as light?

JOHN ENGLAND.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY.

1. State, in the order of their systematic value, the distinctive characters of Monocotyledons.
2. Explain precisely what is meant by the terms *superior* and *inferior*, as applied to the pistil.
3. Give examples of common British plants, with monadelphous stamens.
4. Define the order Crassulaceae.
5. Give some account of the spores of the higher Cryptogama.
6. Describe the nervous system of the encephalous Mollusks.
7. Compare the gills of Crustaceans with those of the higher Annelids.

8. Briefly contrast the orders *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*, as to their (1) oral organs, (2) wings and (3) metamorphoses.
9. State, concisely, those characters which distinguish typical Fishes (*Teleostei*) from *Batrachiana*.
10. What families of ungulate Mammals are absent from the recent fauna of Europe?

Appendix.
Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

J. REAY GREENE, B.A., M.D.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. What are the features which characterize Sedimentary rocks?
2. What are the characters of Plutonic rocks, and by what means are rocks of this class distinguished from Volcanic rocks?
3. What are the forms of Metamorphic rocks most abundant in Ireland; and where in this country do these rocks occur?
4. What is the position, and what is the nature of the group of rocks known as Laurentian?
5. Name some of the most characteristic of the Upper Llandovery fossils.
6. What forms of fossils are most abundant in the Carboniferous limestone?
7. To what geological horizon is the Stonesfield slate referable, and what important fossils have been obtained from those deposits?
8. In what formation do Cycloid and Otenoid fishes first appear?
9. What is the position, and what is the nature of the deposits in Switzerland, known under the name of Nagelfluh?
10. In what geological horizon do the Gypseous strata of Paris occur, and what fossils have been obtained from these strata?
11. What are the minerals which enter into the composition of the Connemara marble?
12. To what family of minerals is Agate referable, and under what circumstances does it usually occur?
13. To what system of crystals does the Beryl belong, and what are its characters and composition?

ROBERT HARKNESS.

CHEMISTRY.—PRIZE QUESTIONS.

N.B.—The name and faculty of each student are to be written on the first page of each book.

1. Illustrate the doctrine of atoms and of equivalents in the reaction of sodium on hydrochloric acid and on water.
2. Exhibit by diagrams the atomic and the molecular volumes of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus vapour, water, ammonia, and perphuretted hydrogen.
3. Indicate in symbols the atomicities of iron in ferrous and ferric oxides and chlorides; and of antimony in antimonious and antimonie oxides and chlorides.
4. How many cubic inches of oxygen should you obtain from 100 grains of potassic chlorate?

$$K = 39; Cl = 35.5$$

100 cub. in. of oxygen weigh 34.29 grains.

5. Prepare phosphorus in its two forms; contrast their properties. Convert ordinary phosphorus into glacial phosphoric acid. Write the formula of the acid according to its proper type.
6. Prepare fluoride of silicon, pass it into water, and add baryta to the solution; state the different reactions.

Appendix B.
—
Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examinations.

7. Point out the distinction between the salt of a dibasic acid and of a real double salt. Give examples.
8. From what compounds of magnesium would you deduce its atomicity? Prepare the metal, and state some of its properties.
9. Mention those volatile elements which have anomalous vapour volumes.
10. The processes of oxidation and of de-oxidation are illustrated by passing chlorine and afterwards sulphuretted hydrogen into ferrous sulphate; represent the reactions in symbols. Prove by chemical tests the changes which take place.
11. Explain the principles of the American mode of extracting silver from its ores. With what metals is it isomorphous?
12. State the arguments for adopting Hg_2Cl_2 instead of HgCl as the formula for mercurous chloride or calomel.
13. Point out the difference between a homologous and a heterologous series? Give examples in symbols of both series.
14. Illustrate by formulae the different compounds which a polybasic acid may produce by reaction with a monatomic alcohol.
15. Classify the compound ammonias derived from the monatomic alcohols. Give their general formula, and the process for their preparation.
16. Describe the amides. How are they prepared?

J. BLYTH, M.D., *Professor.*

CHEMISTRY.

Pass Questions.

N.B.—The name and faculty of each student are to be written on the first page of each book.

Answers to any twelve questions will be regarded as sufficient for the Pass Examination.

1. Water is decomposed by the galvanic battery; state the poles at which each gas is evolved. Give the volumes of each gas, and mark their atomicities.
2. Give examples of the synthesis of some non-metallic compounds.
3. Pass one volume of carbonic anhydride over red hot charcoal; state the composition in equivalents, the volume and the properties of the gas produced.
4. Oxide of copper and carbon are heated together; give the formula, atomic weight, and the properties of the gas produced. Give some other modes of preparing the same gas.
5. Nitrogen is a pentad, but in ammonia it is a triad; represent this by a diagram.
6. Chlorine is passed into a solution of ammonia; explain the reactions, and give the properties of the gas produced.
7. Write out the formulae of phosphoric and of nitric anhydride, and of the hydrated acids; of anhydrous oxides of sodium and zinc, and of the hydrated oxides; of ferrous and of ferric oxides, and of their corresponding chlorides.
8. Prepare iodine. How would you detect its presence in a solution of iodide of potassium?
9. Prepare caustic potash; write the formula of its hydrate on the water type.
10. Give the best tests for the oxides of iron, copper, mercury, lead, and silver.
11. Explain the meaning of the term water of crystallization. Give examples.

12. Point out which of the following oxides are isomorphous, ferrous, and ferric oxides, oxides of aluminium, magnesium, potassium, and silver. *Appendix B.*
Selection of
Examination
Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.
13. Explain the nature of salts. Give examples of normal and of basic and acid salts.
14. Prepare the two oxides of mercury. Give their formulae.
15. The alums are double salts; explain the meaning of the term. Write the general formula of the alums.
16. How is zinc extracted from the carbonate?
17. Describe some of the properties of metallic platinum when in a fine state of division.
18. Explain the process for estimating nitrogen in organic compounds by converting it into ammonia.
19. Five grains of an organic substance are burnt with oxide of copper; the chloride of calcium tube weighs after the combustion 226 grains, and before it 233 grains; calculate the per-centage of hydrogen contained in the substance.
20. What is meant by typical hydrogen?
21. Prepare common ether.
22. Give examples of some monatomic alcohols; exhibit the type on which they are formed.
23. What are the aldehydes?
24. Write the formula of ethylamine as a compound ammonia.

J. BLYTH, M.D., *Professor.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is the average per-centage of carbonic acid in expired air, and what are the circumstances which affect its rate of production?
2. State the nature and composition of lymph and chyle?
3. What are the microscopic features of adipose tissue?
4. What are the microscopic features of cartilaginous tissue?
5. What are the structures entering into the coats of an artery, and how are they disposed?
6. Describe the structure and office of aortic valves.
7. Afford proof of the independent power of the spinal cord, and explain the nature of the reflex function.
8. Describe the structure, relations, and connexions of the diaphragm, mentioning its vessels and nerves.
9. Describe the optic tracts, commissure, and nerves.
10. Describe the relations of the stomach; mention the disposition of its coats, its vessels, and nerves.
11. Describe the choroid coat of the eye; also the ciliary ligament, and processes.
12. Describe the connexions and structure of the crystalline lens.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the articular extremities of the humerus, radius, and ulna, mentioning the ligaments connected with these bones.
2. Describe the origin, insertion, relations, and action of the supinator radii longus muscle.
3. Describe the origin, insertion, relations, and action of the peroneus longus muscle.
4. Describe the course and several relations of the femoral artery from Poupart's ligament to its arrival in the popliteal space.
5. Describe the origin, course, and relations of the left subclavian artery.

Appendix B.
Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Semiannual
Examina-
tions.

6. State the origin, course, relations, and branches of the obturator nerve.
7. State the attachments of the obturator fascia, and of the obturator membrane; describe the origin, insertion, and relations of the obturator internus muscle.
8. Describe the origin, course, stages, and relations of the external carotid artery—mention the names of its branches.

J. H. CORRETT.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. *a.* Describe a paroxysm of intermittent fever.
b. How are the different typhs distinguished?
c. What circumstances favour the spread of the disease?
2. What circumstances would induce you to give stimulants in fever?
3. How would you explain the existence of local congestion in fever?
4. What are the symptoms and causes of pyemia?
5. How are diseases of the brain connected with those of the heart?
6. What causes cerebral disease to be more common in childhood and old age than in middle life?
7. Describe a case of diphtheria, and the immediate causes of its fatality.
8. What organs are relatively most affected in measles and scarlatina?
9. What is the immediate cause or causes of death in Bright's disease?
10. What are the general symptoms, physical signs, and pathological appearances in a case of abortive tubercle.
12. Give the general symptoms of peritonitis.
13. What is the connexion as to cause and effect between liver diseases and climate and season?
14. What are the symptoms and pathology of ileus?

DENIS CHARLES O'CONNOR.

SURGERY.

1. Describe the phenomena of inflammation and the changes which take place in the vessels, and in the blood.
2. How would you distinguish hectic from traumatic fever?
3. How would you treat cellululo-cutaneous erysipelas, in its different stages?
4. Explain the surgical treatment of arterial hæmorrhage.
5. What are the characters of gunshot wounds, the nature and force of the different projectiles, their effects, and treatment?
6. Describe the different methods of treating fractures.
7. Describe the pathology of traumatic encephalitis, and of contusion of the brain.
8. What is an embolism, and what effects may it produce?
9. What are the indications for excision of the knee, and of the elbow joints? Describe the operations.
10. What are the symptoms of stone in the bladder, and what are the circumstances which should determine you to select the operation of lithotomy, or lithotripsy, for its cure? Describe each.
11. To what conclusions has Monsieur Ricord arrived, from the effects of syphilitic inoculation?

PROFESSOR TANNER.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. Describe the properties and action of foxglove; give its Latin name, preparations, indications, contra-indications, and doses.
2. Same particulars with regard to gentian.

3. How are quinia, cinchonin, and quiniidia distinguished from each other? *Additional.*
4. How do tartar emetic and sulphate of zinc differ in action as emetics? *Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examination.*
5. What are the doses of ladanum, castor oil, turpentine, and nitre?
6. How does hyoscinum differ from opium as a narcotic?

Price Questions.

1. What are the indications for the use of diuretics?
2. Contrast the use of tonics with that of stimulants.
3. How can the constitution of the blood be modified by medicinal agents?
4. How do sedatives act, and what is the result of such action?

Examiner, Professor PUGCELL O'LEARY.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Describe the hymen in the human female; its structure, extent, and relations; what abnormal conditions of it are occasionally found; and what ill consequences results from these?
2. What is the smallest measurement of a pelvis through which an average sized living child can be born at term? In what direction is the pelvis most commonly contracted?
3. How is the membrana decidua formed; and what are its offices? Where is it found besides on the inner surface of the uterus?
4. Mention the distinctive characters of the egg of an oviparous and of a viviparous animal respectively. How are the form and size of the oviduct influenced by these characters?
5. At what period of utero-gestation is retroversion of the gravid uterus likely to occur? How is it caused; and what is the treatment required?
6. Describe in detail the mode of making a vaginal examination. On what points is information to be sought for in the first stage of labour, and on what in the second?
7. A woman is in labour of her third child, her previous labours having been natural; the cord has prolapsed, but is still pulsating; how would you manage the case? What would be your treatment if the cord was cold, and all pulsation had ceased for the last hour?
8. In a labour in which the head has advanced so far as to rest on the floor of the perineum, and it is now deemed advisable to deliver with the forceps, describe minutely the various steps of the operation.
9. What are the circumstances which call for the induction of premature labour? How is it performed, and what are the considerations which should determine the time at which labour should be brought on?
10. The breasts, after confinement, are liable to become distended and painful, so that the child cannot draw them; how would you guard against this state of things; and how would you treat it if already existing?

J. (R.) HARVEY, A.B., M.D., Professor of Midwifery.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. In a case of an alleged criminal assault, on a child under ten years of age, what are the signs on which you would chiefly rely, if the examination has been delayed for some time? Point out the fallacies to be guarded against.

Appendix B
Selection of
Examina-
tion Papers
used at the
Sessional
Examina-
tions.

2. On what signs would you chiefly rely to prove that suspension has taken place before, and not after death, in a case of suspected hanging.
3. In the examination of contused and incised wounds on a person found dead, state all the points to which attention must be directed, and the inferences to be drawn from them.
4. State some of the circumstances by which the appearance and the course of cadaveric rigidity may be affected.
5. Describe Stas' method for extracting a volatile vegetable alkaloid like coniine from the contents of the stomach.
6. Describe the symptoms of large and moderate doses of oxalic acid when given as a poison. Give the mode of extracting it from the contents of the stomach, supposing magnesia to have been administered as an antidote.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

1. What are the two principal conditions precedent to the reception of testimony by our legal tribunals? Give an instance in which the sanction of an oath is dispensed with, and for what reason in the trial of one charge exclusively.
2. What is the object of the "re-examination" of a witness, and how should it be conducted?
3. Has a medical witness, as such, any privilege exempting him from the involuntary disclosure of statements confidentially made to him by a patient?
4. What is the presumption of law when a homicide has taken place? and what is necessary to be proved on behalf of the person charged with the commission of it?
5. To constitute the crime of murder, within what space of time from the infliction of the injury must the death have ensued? Upon an indictment for murder by poison must the kind of poison used be specifically proved?
6. Distinguish between the meaning in law of a "wound," a "maim," and a "grievous bodily harm."
7. In order to sustain a defence on the ground of insanity of the accused, what must be proved? Is the doctrine of "homicidal monomania" recognised by our law as a justification?
8. Of what offence is an apothecary or chemist who negligently supplies a wrong drug, in consequence of which death ensues, guilty in law?
9. What may be regarded as an insurable life?
10. What is a "testable capacity?" What in general is the best criterion of its existence, and how should the weight of medical opinion as to it be mainly determined?
11. What are the legal requisites of the medical certificate to justify the confinement of a person in a lunatic asylum?
12. What precaution should witnesses observe to entitle them to refer to written memoranda while giving testimony for the purpose of assisting or refreshing their memory?

PROFESSOR BAREY, *Examiner.*

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

LIST of STUDENTS who obtained PRIZES or HONORS at the
SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS 1868-69.List of the
Students
who ob-
tained
Honors or
Prizes at
the Ses-
sional Ex-
aminations.

GREEK (Third Year).				NATURAL HISTORY.			
Michael Finnegan, . . .	1st.			James Magill, . . .	1st.		
Henry Hazle, . . .	2nd.			METAPHYSICS.			
GREEK (Senior).				Michael Finnegan, . . .	1st.		
Daniel Wilson, . . .	1st.			POLITICAL ECONOMY.			
Walter Dunn, . . .	1st.			John Chestnut, . . .	1st.		
Henry Paul, . . .	1st.			LOGIC.			
Charles Harvey, . . .	3rd.			Daniel Wilson, . . .	1st.		
John Kepple, . . .	3rd.			ENGINEERING (3rd year).			
William Tivy, . . .	6th.			Benjamin Parkes, . . .	1st.		
GREEK (Junior).				James Moran, . . .	2nd.		
William Blyth, . . .	1st.			ENGINEERING (2nd year).			
Charles McCartie, . . .	1st.			Edham Phillips, . . .	1st.		
William Bradley, . . .	1st.			Robert Julian, . . .	2nd.		
Ludlow T. Colthurst, . . .	4th.			Francis Fair, . . .	2nd.		
Percy Johnson, . . .	4th.			ENGINEERING (1st Year).			
LATIN (Third Year).				Henry Haycroft, . . .	1st.		
Michael Finnegan, . . .	1st.			Berkely Gale, . . .	2nd.		
Henry Hazle, . . .	2nd.			ENGINEERING (Office Work).			
LATIN (Senior).				Charles Bolton, . . .	1st.		
Walter Dunn, . . .	1st.			Edham Phillips, . . .	2nd.		
Daniel Wilson, . . .	2nd.			ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (1st year).			
LATIN (Junior).				John J. Blackall, . . .	1st.		
William D. Blyth, . . .	1st.			John J. Collis, . . .	2nd.		
Charles McCartie, . . .	2nd.			ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (2nd year).			
William D. Bradley, . . .	3rd.			Francis Tuohy, . . .	1st.		
MATHEMATICS (First Year).				John Burke, . . .	2nd.		
Charles McCartie, . . .	1st.			George Vickery, . . .	3rd.		
Henry Haycroft, . . .	2nd.			Bernard O'Connor, . . .	4th.		
Berkely Gale, . . .	3rd.			Joseph Wilson, . . .	5th.		
HISTORY.				MATERIA MEDICA.			
John Chestnut, . . .	1st.			Francis Tuohy, . . .	1st.		
ENGLISH LITERATURE.				PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.			
John Chestnut, . . .	1st.			Benjamin Derham, . . .	1st.		
Michael Finnegan, . . .	2nd.			Francis Tuohy, . . .	2nd.		
James Magill, . . .	3rd.			George Vickery, . . .	equal.		
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.				John Burke, . . .	4th.		
William Bradley, . . .	1st.			Robert Tedbury, . . .	6th.		
William D. Blyth, . . .	2nd.			PRACTICAL ANATOMY (2nd year).			
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.				John Burke, . . .	1st.		
John J. Blackall, . . .	1st.			Francis Tuohy, . . .	2nd.		
Henry T. Madden, . . .	2nd.			Richard Ryan, . . .	3rd.		
APPLIED MECHANICS.				PRACTICAL ANATOMY (3rd year).			
James Moran, . . .	1st.			Samuel Hawkes, . . .	1st.		
Benjamin Parkes, . . .	2nd.			Redmond Lee, . . .	2nd.		
FRENCH (Senior) Medical.				James Holland, . . .	3rd.		
Thomas B. Whitten, . . .	1st.			SURGERY.			
John P. Dale, . . .	2nd.			Daniel Martin, . . .	1st.		
George Armstrong, . . .	3rd.			John O'Neill, . . .	2nd.		
John J. Collis, . . .	3rd.			MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.			
FRENCH (Senior) Arts and Engineering.				Alexander S. Merrick, . . .	1st.		
William D. Blyth, . . .	1st.			Matthew D. O'Connell, . . .	2nd.		
William Bradley, . . .	2nd.			MIDWIFERY.			
Joseph O'Sullivan, . . .	3rd.			James C. Holland, . . .	1st.		
FRENCH (Junior).				Redmond Lee, . . .	2nd.		
John B. Clarke, . . .	1st.			John O'Neill, . . .	3rd.		
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.				Samuel Hawkes, . . .	4th.		
Berkely Gale, . . .	1st.			PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.			
John B. Clarke, . . .	2nd.			Alexander S. Merrick, . . .	1st.		
CHEMISTRY.				Matthew D. O'Connell, . . .	2nd.		
James Magill, . . .	1st.						
Henry Madden, . . .	2nd.						
John B. Collis, . . .	3rd.						
John Chestnut, . . .	4th.						
Berkely Gale, . . .	5th.						
Thomas Whitten, . . .	5th.						

Appendix D.

Examination Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

APPENDIX D.

SELECTION OF PAPERS OF QUESTIONS USED AT THE SCHOLARSHIP
EXAMINATIONS.

GREEK PROSE.—SENIOR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Translate :—

(A.)—PLATO—*Republic*, 607. B.

Ταῦτα δὲ, Ἰσσο, ἀπολέλειπται ἡμῖν ἀναμαρτυρεῖν περὶ ποιήσεως, ὅτι εἰκότως ἀρα εἶπε αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς πάλαιας ἀπεισέλλομεν τοιαύτην οἶσιν ὁ γὰρ λόγος ἡμῶς βρα. προσιπύωμεν δὲ αὐτῇ, μὴ καὶ τινα σκληρότητα ἡρῶν καὶ ἀγρυπνίαν καταργῇ, ὅτι παλαιὸν μὲν τις διαφερόντως ἐπισκοπεῖ τι καὶ ποιητικῇ· καὶ γὰρ "ὡς λαοφύλαξ πρὸς διασώσαν κύνων κείνη κραυγάζουσα," καὶ "μῆλας ἐν ἀρρώρων ἀπεισογρίαισι," καὶ "ὅ τῶν διασώσαν ὄχλος κρατῶν," καὶ "οἱ λεπτῶς μαρμυρόντες ὅτι ἀρα πίνονται," καὶ ἄλλα μυρία σημεῖα παλαιὰς ἰουσιότητος τοῦτον. ἔσως δὲ εἰρήσῃ, ὅτι ἡμεῖς γε, εἰ τινα ἔχοι λόγον εἰπεῖν ἢ πρὸς ἡδονὴν ποιητικῇ καὶ ἢ ῥήματος, ὡς χρὴ αὐτὸν εἶναι ἐν πόλει ἐννοησομένην. ἀρῶμεν δὲ κατατελοῦμεθα, ὡς ἱστορεῖν γε ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐκλεμύνοισι ἴπ' αὐτῆς· ἀλλὰ γὰρ τὸ δεκάτον ἀληθὲς οὐχ ὅσον προεβόλουν. ἢ γὰρ, ὡς φησὶ, οὐ κηλεῖ ἔσ' αὐτῆς καὶ σέ, καὶ μάλα σὺν ὅντι δ' Ὁμήρου θεωρεῖ αὐτὴν; Παλὸν γε. Οὐκοῦν δεκάτα ἱστῶν αὐτῶν κατένομι, ἀναλογησάμεν ἐν μύθῳ ἢ τινι ἄλλῳ μύθῳ; Πάνω μὲν οὖν.

1. What is the main argument of the Republic of Plato, and what the special subject of the tenth book? Upon what grounds does he exclude poets from his political system?

2. Give a rapid sketch of the schools of Greek Philosophy from the age of Socrates to that of Cicero.

(B.) Re-translate into Greek :—

"That being the case, does any of these bring about the dissolution and destruction of the soul? Turn it over well in your mind, that we may not be misled by supposing that when the crimes of the unjust and foolish man are found out, he is destroyed by his injustice, which is a depraved state of the soul. No, consider the case thus. The depravity of the body, that is to say, disease, wastes and destroys the body, and reduces it to a state in which it ceases to be a body; and all the things, which we named just now, are brought by their own proper vice, which corrupts them by its adhesion or indwelling, to a state in which they cease to exist. I am right, am I not?—Yes.

Then proceed to examine the soul on the same method. Is it true that, when injustice and other vices reside in the soul, they corrupt and wither it by contact or indwelling, until they have brought to death and severed it from the body?—Certainly, they do not produce that effect."

(C.) Translate into Greek :—

I have listened to you patiently and without interruption. Now listen to me. You complain of the scepticism of the age. This is one form in which the philosophic spirit of the age presents itself. Let me tell you that another form which it assumes is that of poetic reverie. Plato of old had dreams like these, and the Mystics of the Middle Ages; and still their disciples walk in the cloud-land and dream-land of this poetic philosophy. Pleasant and cool upon their souls lie the shadows of the trees under which Plato taught. From their whispering leaves comes wafted across the noise of populous centuries a solemn and mysterious sound, which to them is the voice of the soul of the world.

GREEK PROSE.—JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

(A.)—Translate :—

DEMOSTHENES—*Olynthiac Oration*.

1. α. πολλὰν δὲ τὴν μετέσταναι καὶ μεγάλην διακρίαν τὴν μεταβολὴν, ἐσθλόντας ἰκόντας, ἀκρίτους ποικίλους ἐσθλούς, εἴπερ τις ἦν προσιπύει τὸν νοῦν.

Could the construction of this sentence be altered?

δ. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ, ὡς ἄνθρωποι Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰσπέρειτε κατὰ συμμορίας, νυνὶ δὲ ταυτεῖσθε κατὰ συμμορίας. ῥήτωρ ἡγμένων ἐκατέρων, καὶ στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ τούτων, καὶ οἱ βουλευμένοι τριακσίσοι.

Appendix D.
Examina-
tion Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

Explain the technical and official terms in this sentence.

ε. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα σιωπῶ, πᾶλλ' ἂν ἔχον εἰπεῖν, ἀλλ' ὅσης ἅπαντες ὁρᾶτε ἱερῆας ἐπαυλημένους, καὶ ἀκαιοδωμένους μὲν ἀπολυλόντων, Θηβαίων δ' ἀσφάλων ὄντων, τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὐδενὸς ὄντος ἀξίον ἐξέχρω, περὶ τῶν προωτάων ἡμῶν ἀνταρξασθαι, ἐξὺν ἡμῖν καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερά αὐτῶν ἀσφαλῶς ἔχον καὶ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων δίκαια βραβεύειν, ἀπιστορήματα μὲν χάρας εὐταίαν, πλείω δ' ἢ χρεῖα καὶ πεντακσίσοι τάλαντα ἀνυλόμενοι εἰς οὐδὲν δύναν, οἷς δ' ἐν τῷ πολλῷ συμμοχέουσι ἱερήματα, εἰρήνης οὐσης ἀπολυλίσκων οὕτοι, ἐχθρὸν δ' ἐφ' ἡμῶς αὐτοὺς ἐπικουστόν ἡσέκαμεν.

Explain the construction of ἐπαυλημένοι and ἐξόν. Decline ἀξίον, and derive βραβεύειν.

δ. ἄλλ', οἶμαι, παρόμοιον ἔστιν ὅτι καὶ περὶ τῆς τῶν χρημάτων κτήσεως ἂν μὲν γὰρ ὅσα ἂν τις λάβῃ καὶ σώσῃ, μεγάλην ἔχει τῇ τόχῃ τὴν χάριν, ἂν δ' ἀναλώσας λάθῃ, συναυλώσῃ καὶ τὸ μεμενησθαι τὴν χάριν. καὶ περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων οὕτως οἱ μὴ χρησόμενοι τοῖς καιροῖς ὁρθῶς, οὐδ' εἰ συνίβῃ τι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν χρηστὸν, μηχανομύουσι.

Distinguish between the different uses of ἂν in the first part of this sentence; and account for the difference in mood of the several verbs.

2. To what stage of the Attic dialect does the language of Demosthenes belong? Point out some of its variations from that of Thucydides.

3. Describe the positions of Olynthus and Amphipolis; and the state of political parties at Athens when the Olynthiac Orations were delivered.

(B.)—Translate:—

PLATO.—Crito.

Σόπει τοίνυν, ὦ Σόκρατες, φαῖεν ἂν ἵσως οἱ νόμοι, εἰ ἡμεῖς τοῦτα ἀληθῆ λέγομεν, ὅτι οὐ δίκαια ἡμῶς ἐπιχειρεῖν θρῆν ἢ νῦν ἐπιχειρεῖν. ἡμεῖς γὰρ αἱ γενήσαστες, ἐθροίφαυτες, παιδείσαστες, μεταβίοντες ἀπάντων ἂν οἰοί τ' ἡμεῖς καλῶν σοὶ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι πολιταῖς, ὅμως προαγορεύομεν τῷ ἔκτιστον πιστευμένοι Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ βουλήνῃ, ἑκατὸν δομισσῇ καὶ ἰδρὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει πράγματα καὶ ἡμῶς τοῖς νόμοις, ὧς ἂν μὴ ἀρίσκειν ἡμῶς. ἔξῃνοι λαβόντα τὰ αὐτοῦ ἀπίσαι δοκοῦν ἂν βούληται. καὶ οὕτως ἡμῶν τῶν νόμων ἐμποδῶν ἔστιν αὐτῷ ἀπαγορεῖν, ἵαν τι τις βούληται ἡμῶν εἰς ἀπειρίαν ἵκται, αἱ μὴ ἀρίσκειν ἡμῶς τι καὶ ἡ πόλις, ἵαν τι μετακτεῖν ἄλλοις τοῖς ἑτέροις, ἵαν ἑταῖροι δοκοῦν ἂν βούληται, ἔχοντα τὰ αὐτοῦ.

1. Explain fully the construction of the clause beginning ὅμως προαγορεύομεν and ending ὅτι ἂν βούληται, and of ἂν καλῶν in the preceding clause. Account for the difference in mood of βούληται and ἀρίσκειν in the last clause.

2. Point out the connexion between the teaching of Socrates and the career of Alexander the Great!

3. Who were the most distinguished pupils of Socrates, and what are the main differences between the respective portraits they have left of their master?

(C.)—Translate into Greek:—

Every great man, especially under a democratical government and in a period of moral corruption, excites the envy of others; for it is the fate of the truly great to be envied by those who feel their own comparative inferiority. Even a superficial knowledge of the human heart shows how much we are inclined to envy those we cannot excel. Who does not remember the answer which that citizen of Athens gave to Aristides, when the latter asked him why he voted against him? If such a man be distinguished by his talents, others endeavour to degrade him, or if they do justice to his genius, speak in a derogatory manner of his feelings.

Appendix D.

Examina-
tion Papers
for Schol-
arships.

GREEK.—SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

(A.) HERODOTUS—Book ii., c. 141.

Translate :—

Μετά δὲ τούτων βασιλεῖσαι τὸν ἱεῖρα τοῦ Ἡραίου, τῷ αὐτοῦ εἶναι Σιδῶν, τὴν ἐν ἀλλοτρίῳ ἔχειν παραχρησάμενον τῶν μαχίμων Αἰγυπτίων ὡς οὐδὲν διεσπόμενον αὐτῶν, ἄλλα τε δὲ ἔργα ποιεῖντα ἐς αἰσχύης, καὶ σφας ἀπελίσθαι τὸν Ἀρεάρας, τοῖσι ἐπὶ τῶν προτέρων βασιλεῶν διδύσθαι ἱεράτους ἰεῖσσις θυώδεα ἀρούρας. μετὰ δὲ ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον ἰλαίνουσιν στρατὸν μέγαν Σαναχάρβον βασιλέα Ἀραβίων τε καὶ Ἀσσυρίων· ἐπεὶ ἂν δὴ ἰδόντες τοὺς μαχίμους τῶν Αἰγυπτίων βοηθεῖν· τὸν δὲ ἱεῖρα ἐς ἀπορίην ἀπελόμενον ἰσχυρόντα ἐς τὸ μέγιστον πρὸς τὴν γαλῶν ἀποδύμεσθαι, εἰς ἐκδοικαὶ παθεῖν· ὁλοφύμενον δ' ἄρα μιν ἐκλόνειν ἔπειτα, καὶ οἱ δόξαι ἐν τῇ ὕψι πιστάστατα τὸν θεὸν θαρσύνειν, ὡς οὐδὲν πείσεται ἔχειν ἀντιτάξιν τὸν Ἀραβίων στρατὸν· αὐτὸς γὰρ οἱ πύρρον ταμνέος. τοῦτοι δὲ μιν πείθουσιν τοῖσι ἰουπταῖσι παραλαβόντα Αἰγυπτίους τοὺς βουλομένους οἱ ἵππεσσι στρατοποιεῖσθαι ἐν Πηλοποιῇ (ταύτῃ γὰρ ἐπὶ αἱ ἰσβολαὶ). ἵππεσσι δὲ οἱ τῶν μαχίμων μιν οὐδένα ἀνέμων, κατὰ δὲ καὶ χειρῶν καὶ ἀγερμαίων ἀνθρώπων· ἐνθεῶτα ἀπικαίμενοι, τοῖσι ἰουπταῖσι αὐτοῖσι ἐντελέμεναι σφῶντος μὲν ἀρουραῖος κατὰ μιν φανέντος τοῦ φανιρμένου αὐτῶν, κατὰ δὲ τὰ πύρρα, πρὸς δὲ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων τὰ ὅπλα, ὥστε τῇ ἰουπταίῃ φανόντων σφῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πελίων πωλλέος. καὶ οὕτως οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔσται ἐν τῇ ἱεῖρᾷ τοῦ Ἡραίου λίθου, ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτοῦ, λέγων διὰ γραμμάτων τάδε· ἐς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἐπείβησιν ἴσται.

1. Give the Attic forms of ἀπελίσθαι, σφας, ἀπικαίμενος, ἰεῖσσις, and the Ionic forms of πρᾶγμα, στρατία, ποιοῦσι, ὥστίνων, οἴεσσις, ὅπως, καί.
2. Derive χειρῶν, ὅπλα, ἐπείβησιν, ἀπορία.

(B.) XENOPHON—Anabasis, B. III., c. iii., 16.

Translate :—

Ἀκούσας δ' εἶναι ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἡμῶν Ῥοῖους, ὧν τοὺς πολλοὺς φασιν ἰστῆσθαι σφενδονῶν, καὶ τὸ βίβας αὐτῶν καὶ διπλάσιον φέρεσθαι τῶν Περσῶν σφενδονῶν. ἰστῆσαι γὰρ διὰ τὸ χρησθῆναι τοῖς λίθοις σφενδονῶν ἐπὶ βραχὺ ἐξικονοῦνται, οἱ δὲ Ῥοῖοι καὶ ταῖς μυλῶσιν ἰστῆσθαι· ἦν οὖν αὐτῶν ἰστικνόμενα τῆς πίπτουσι σφενδονῶν, καὶ τούτῳ μὲν δῶμεν αὐτῶν ἀργύριον, τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ πλεονάζοντι ἄλλο ἀργύριον τελέμεν, καὶ τῷ σφενδονῶν ἰστικνόμενῳ ἄλλῳ τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπὶ σφῶν, ὥστε τῶν φανόντων ἰστικοὶ ἡμεῖς φέρεσθαι.

1. Write down all the persons of ἰστῆσθαι, and πλεονάζοντι and φανόντων.
2. Point out a peculiarity in the contraction of χρησθῆναι.
3. Explain why ἐντελέμεθα, δῶμεν, τελέμεν, and ἐπὶ σφῶν are in the subjunctive mood.

(C.) Translate the following sentences into Greek :—

- a. I hear him saying. I begin to speak. You are wrong to do this.
- b. If you were to say this, you would err. If you had said this, you would have erred. If you say this, you will err.
- c. Obey those that are wiser (than yourself). Look at these mountains. Do not disobey your parents. Do not steal this book.

(D.) Describe the situations of the following places, and mention the events in Grecian History with which they are associated :—

Sphacteria, Artemisium, Coronea, Potidaea.

(A.) HOMER—Iliad, Book iii., vv. 355–364.

Translate :—

Ἦ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεταλὸν προῖα δολιχόσκιον ἔχοντα
καὶ βέλεα Περσέϊδος κατ' Ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔχοντα.
διὰ μὲν Ἀσπίδος ἔλθει φανήεις ἔβριμον ἔχοντα,
καὶ διὰ θύρης πολυτάλαίου ἡγήμεστο
ἀντικεῖ δὲ ποταὶ λατὴρην διάμειναι χιτῶνα

ἔγχεσ' ὃ δ' ἐκλίσθη καὶ ἀλείφατο Κῆρα μάλα κεν.
 Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ ἱρυσσάμενος ἕβρεος φάλλον· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῷ
 πρὸς τὸ τε καὶ περὶ τὸ ἐκτὸς ἔπεισε χερσὶν.
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ὦμωεν ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν ἑρβόν.

360 Appendix D.
 Examination
 Papers
 for Scholar-
 ships.

1. Parse *fully* ἀμπεκαλών, προίει, ἡρήρειστο, ἀλείφατο, ἱρυσσόμενος, ἐκτὸς φάλλον, ὦμωεν.

2. Derive or decompound δολχεόσκιος, πολυδαίδαλος, ἀργυρόηλος, πρὸς τὸ τε καὶ περὶ τὸ ἐκτὸς.

3. In verse 364 point out any word which usually admits or requires the letter F. What change in another word would its insertion require?

(B.) HOMER—*Iliad*, Book v., vv. 311–322.

Καὶ νῦν ἐν ἑνὶ ἀπόλοιτο ἀναξ' ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας,
 αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόστοι Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
 μήτηρ, ἢ μιν ὑπ' Ἀρχὴν τίει βουκόλειοι·
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἰὼν φίλον υἱὸν ἔχειοτο πῆχτι λινῷ.
 πρόσθε δὲ αἰ πτόλοιο φαινοῦ πτόγρ' ἐκάλυφεν,
 ἥρκος ἔμεν βέλων, μὴ τις Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων
 χαλεκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυρῶν ἔλαιοι.
 Ἦ μιν ἰὼν φίλον υἱὸν ἐπεξέριπεν πολέμοιο·
 οἷδ' ὡς Κραταῖος ἐλήθετο συνθεσίου
 τῶν ὧς ἐπὶ πάλαι βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
 ἀλλ' ὅγε τοὺς μιν ἰοὺς ἤρθεκε μώνυχας ἵππους
 νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, ἐξ ἀντογῆς ἡνία τείραρ.

315

320

1. Write down the Attic forms of *κεν*, *μιν*, *ἐχέωτο*, *ἔμεν*, *συνθεσίαν*, *τῶν*, *ἡρέκακε*.

2. Point out any instances of *Twoness* in extract B, and give the derivations of βουκόλειοι, πτόγμα, ταχύπολος, συνθεσία, μώνυχας, φλοίσβος.

(C.) EURIPIDES—*Medea*, vv. 976–1001.

νῦν ἐγὼ τίδεις οἰκίῃ μοι παῖδων ζῆας,
 οἰκίῃ· στήθεσσι γὰρ ἐκ φόνου ἦδη.
 διζέται νόμος χρυσῶν ἀναδυσμῶν
 διζέται δόστατος ἄσπιν
 ξανθῆ δ' ἀμφὶ κόρυς θῆσι τὸν Ἄϊδα
 κόσμον αὐτὰ χερσὶν [λαβοῦσα].
 πείσει χάρις ἀμβροσίους τ' ἀγὰ πτόλον
 χρυσόδοκτον τὴν στήθεσσι περιβέσθαι·
 νεότητος δ' ἦδη πάρα νεμεσσησέμεν.
 τοῖον εἰς ἥρκος κισσέται
 καὶ μέγαν θανάτου δόστατος ἄσπιν δ'
 οὐχ ὑπερβέβηται.
 οὐ δ', ὦ τάλας, ὃ κακίστοφρε κηδεμένη τυράννου,
 παῖδιν οὐ κατὰ νόμον

στρ

980

ἀντ.

985

στρ

990

Translate with the reading παῖδιν, οὐ κακίστοφρε οὐκ ἐκ νόμου βιοτάν, and omitting the comma after προσάγεις.

ἐκ νόμου βιοτάν προσάγεις, ἀλέχθαι
 τε σὺ στυγερὸν θάνατον.
 δόστατος μοῖρας ὅσον παροχέ.
 μεταστίνεμαι δὲ σὺν ἀλγος, ὦ τάλας παῖδων
 μήτηρ, ὃ φονέας
 τένα νεμεσσησέμεν ἵππων λεχέων,
 ἃ σοὶ προλεπῶν ἀνέμω
 ἄλλῃ ξυνεῖκα πόσις συνέμεν.

995

ἀντ.

1000

1. Point out any six of the Doric forms in this extract, giving their Attic equivalents. Account for the difference of dialects in the dialogue and chorus of Attic tragedy.

Appendix D.
Examination
Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

2. What was the function of the chorus, and of whom did the chorus of this play consist? Explain the expression *χῶρον δίδοναι*. In what building, and at what season of the year, were the new tragedies produced at Athens?

3. Derive *ἀναδισμος*, *ἔρκος*, *σέντυρος*, and *κηδεμών*. What part of the verb is *ὑπεκέρμαται*? Write down its present and second aorist. Explain the exact force of each of the prepositions which enter into its composition.

4. Explain the origin of the names of epic and dramatic poetry.

5. Define the terms *casura*, *arsis*, and *thesis*, and point out the most important casuras in the following lines:—

ὦ μέγας ὦ μέγιστος ἐχθίστη γένει
θεῶς τε κίρῳ παντὶ τ' ἀνθρώπων γένει,

GREEK VERSE.—SENIOR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Translate:—

1. HOMER—*Odyssey*, Book vii., 114–128.

ἴδθα δὲ δινῶρα μακρὰ πρῶτα τιλεθῶντα,
δγχναι καὶ βροταὶ καὶ μέλλαι ἀγλαόστροφαι, 115
σμεῖν τε γλυκεραὶ καὶ λαοὶ τελεθῶσσι.
τόν εἰ ποτὶ καρτὶς ἀπώλλυται οὐδ' ἀπολαίεται
χρίματος οὐδὲ θέρως, ἐπιτήσιος· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰεὶ
ζωοῖας ποτίουσα τὰ μὲν φέει, ἄλλα δὲ πείσσει.
δγχναι ἢ δγχναι γηρήσκει, μέλλον δ' ἐπὶ μήλῳ, 120
αἰνῶς ἐπὶ σταφυλῇ σταφυλῇ, σῶκεν δ' ἐπὶ σῶκῳ.
ἴδθα δὲ εἰ πολέεσσι ποτὶ δινὶ ἱερῶνται,
τῆς ἱερῶν μὲν θελόμενον λειψὲν ἐνὶ χώρῳ
τίσεται φέλλῃ, ἑτήρας δ' ἀρα τε τρυγῶσιν,
ἄλλας δὲ τραπέουσι· πάραυτε δὲ τ' ὀμφακαὶ εἰσιν 125
ἀνθὺς ἀφείδαι, ἱερῶν δ' ὑποπεριζύουσιν.
ἴδθα δὲ κερκεραὶ κραναὶ παρὰ νύκτον ἄρχον
πυρροῖσι πρῶσιν, ἱερητάνων γυνῶσιν.

Explain the forms *τρυγῶσιν*, *ἡβῶσιν*.

2. SOPHOCLES—*Œd. Col.*, vv. 536–548.

OL. ὦ θῆρα μυρίαν γ' ἐπιστροφαὶ κακῶν·
XO. ἱπαθὺς OL. ἱπαθὺν ἄλαστ' ἔχων.
XO. ἱρεῖας OL. οὐκ ἱρεῖα· XO. τί γάρ; OL. ἐλθὲ δὲ μὴν 540
δῶρον, τὸ μὴ ποτ' ἐνὶ ταλαεργείῳ
ἐκωλύθησιν πόλιος ἐξολοσθῆαι.
XO. ἴδουσα, τί γάρ; ἴδου φόνον
OL. τί τοῦτο; τί δ' ἰδὼς μαθεῖν;
XO. πατήρ; OL. πατὴρ, δευτέρην ἱταστὸς ἐπὶ νόσφ' ἔσται.
XO. ἱταστὸς OL. ἱταστὸν, ἔχων δὲ μοι 545
XO. τί τοῦτο; OL. πρὸς δίσκῳ τι. XO. τί γάρ; OL. ἐγὼ φράσω.
καὶ γάρ ἄλλας ἰδέουσα ἐπὶ ὄλεσσι
νόμῳ δὲ καθερῶς, ἀδόμεν ἐς τόδ' ἔλθων

Notice any peculiar constructions in this passage.

3. Translate into Tragic Iambics:

SHAKESPEARE—*Julius Caesar*, Act ii.

Cal. What mean you, Caesar? Think you to walk forth?
You shall not stir out of your house to-day.

Caes. Caesar shall forth. The things that threatened me
Ne'er looked but on my back; when they shall see
The face of Caesar, they are vanished.

Caesar, I never stood on ceremonies,
Yet now they fright me. There is one within,
Besides the things that we have heard and seen,
Recounts most horrid sights seen by the watch.
A horse hath whelped in the streets;
And graves have yawned and yielded up their dead:
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol:
The noise of battle hurled in the air,
Horses did neigh and dying men did groan;
And ghosts did shriek and squeal about the streets.
Oh, Caesar! these things are beyond all use,
And I do fear them.

JOHN RTALL, *Professor.*

LATIN.—SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Translate :—

VIRGIL—*Eclagues* iv., 18–30.

At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu,
Errantes hederas passim cum baccare tellus
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.
Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae
Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum.
At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis
Iam legere et quae sit poteris cognoscere virtus;
Molli paulatim flavescent campus arista,
Incultasque rubens pandebit sentibus uva,
Et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella.

Translate into Latin Hexameters :—

'Tis morning; and the sun, with ruddy orb
Ascending, fires the horizon; while the clouds
That crowd away before the driving wind,
More ardent as the disk emerges more,
Resemble most some city in a blaze,
Seen through the leafless wood. His slanting ray
Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale,
And, tinging all with his own rosy hue,
From ev'ry herb and ev'ry spiry blade
Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field.

Translate into Latin prose :—

It is hard to personate and act a part long; for where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavouring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or other. Therefore, if any man think it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to everybody's satisfaction; so that upon all accounts sincerity is true wisdom. Particularly as to the affairs of this world, integrity hath many advantages over all the fine and artificial ways of dissimulation and deceit; it is much the plainer and easier, much the safer and more secure way of dealing in the world.

Appendix D.

Examination
Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

LATIN.—FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Trace the course of the rivers Padus, Rhenus, and Rhodanus, and name the ancient cities on their banks.
2. Give the principal parts of *juvo, lavo, ferreo, mordeo, nubo* and *merge*.
3. Explain fully the words *comitia curiata, tributa* and *centuriata*.
4. State the rules for the Sapphic stanza, with examples.
5. Explain the constructions of *interest* and *refert*.

Re-translate into Latin :—

I can think of none more eminent than yourself. You must imitate, therefore, yourself; contend with yourself; for after such great things, done, it would be a disgrace to you not to be like yourself. Since this, then, is the case, there is no occasion to exhort, but to congratulate with you: for that has happened to you, which scarce ever happened to any man, that by the utmost severity of punishing, instead of acquiring odium, you are become popular, and not only with the better sort, but the very meanest of the city.

LATIN.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Subject for a Latin Essay :—

"Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam
Rectique cultus pectora roborant."

Translate into Latin Lyrics :—

O Caledonia ! stern and wild !
Meet nurse for a poetic child !
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires ! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to thy rugged strand !
Still, as I view each well-known scene,
Think what is now and what hath been,
Seems as, to me, of all hereft,
Sole friends thy woods and streams are left ;
And thus I love them better still,
E'en in extremity of ill.

B. LEWIS, Professor.

ZOOLOGY.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP IN NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Describe the skull placed on the table. To what order, family, and genus of mammals does it belong ?
2. Refer to their families and genera the accompanying shells.
3. State, in a few short paragraphs, the chief characters of the sessile-eyed crustaceans (*Hedriophthalmia*).

BOTANY.

1. Describe the spore-fruit of a moss, noting both its structure and mode of development.
2. What plants, not belonging to the *Compositæ*, appear to have syngenesious anthers? Give the characters of any such plants with which you are familiar.
3. A British flowering plant, not yet in fruit, has five sepals, five petals, five or ten stamens, and a dicarpous ovary. In what order would you proceed to ascertain its remaining characters, so as to determine its place in the system ?

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.—SCHOLARSHIP IN MEDICINE.

Appendix D

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

1. Describe the vertebral column of a Bird.
2. In what Vertebrata do external gills occur? Compare these with the internal gills of Fishes.
3. Give the dental formula of the Badger.
4. Define the Order Hymenoptera.
5. Compare the Pneumo-branchiata (= Pulmonata) with other Gasteropoda.

6. To what three groups may the British Orders of Thalamiflorae be conveniently referred?

7. 8. Give, in their proper order, the distinctive characters of the flower of any rosaceous plant which you have examined.

9. Define briefly the Order Primulaceae.

10. Describe the fruit of the Yew, noting the development of its several parts.

J. BRAY GREENE, B.A., M.D.

FIRST YEAR'S MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Add $\cdot 194$ of a guinea to $\frac{1}{3} (-125)^2$ of a pound.
2. Extract the square root of 161.1716, and show that the number of square inches in a square mile is $3^4 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 11^2$.
3. In every triangle the sum of two sides is greater than the third side.

ABCD is a parallelogram, and DGF is drawn cutting off equal lengths GC, FC from CA, CB; prove that $AC=BC+FC$.

4. If through any point inside a circle two chords be drawn, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to that contained by the segments of the other.

5. A point P is taken and joined to the angles A, B, C, of a triangle. If the lines bisecting AP, BP, CP, meet in a point, prove that P lies on the circumference of a certain circle.

6. If $2s=a+b+c$, prove that—

$$1^{\circ}. \frac{a}{s-a} \cdot \frac{b}{s-b} \cdot \frac{c}{s-c} = \frac{abc}{s-a} + \frac{abc}{s-b} + \frac{abc}{s-c} - abc.$$

$$2^{\circ}. \frac{abc}{s-a} \cdot \frac{abc}{s-b} \cdot \frac{abc}{s-c} = \frac{abc}{s-a} + \frac{abc}{s-b} + \frac{abc}{s-c}.$$

7. Solve the equations—

$$1^{\circ}. \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-4} = \sqrt{4x-3}.$$

$$2^{\circ}. \begin{cases} xy=2\sqrt{3}, \\ x^2-y^2=11. \end{cases}$$

8. Define an arithmetic progression and find the sum to n terms.

Sum to 21 terms the series $10 + 9\frac{1}{2} + 9 + \dots$

9. In an arithmetic series of an odd number (n) of terms the middle term is m ; prove that the sum of the series is nm .

Also if to the middle term there be added the three middle terms, then the five middle terms, and so on till all are exhausted, the total sum will be $\frac{(n+1)^2 m}{4}$.

10. Explain the principle on which the trigonometrical functions of angles greater than 90° are found.

Reduce to degrees and thence find all the trigonometrical functions of $133\frac{1}{2}$ grades.

Appendix A
Examina-
tion Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

11. If $\tan \beta = \cos \alpha$, prove that $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \beta\right) = \tan^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2}$.
12. In any triangle $\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s-b}{s} \cdot \frac{s-c}{s-a}}$. Prove this.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—SECOND YEAR.

1. In equal circles the angles subtended at the centre are proportional to the subtending arcs.

Two circles whose centres are A, B, and which touch externally at C, touch internally a third at D, E, respectively: prove that $\angle ADC = \angle CED$, and $\angle CEB = \angle CDE$.

2. Prove that $(a+b+c)^2 - a^2 - b^2 - c^2 = 2(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)(a^2+b^2+c^2+ab+ac+bc)$.

3. Solve the equations—

$$\begin{cases} (y-a)(z-a) = a^2 \\ (z-b)(x-b) = b^2 \\ (x-c)(y-c) = c^2 \end{cases}$$

and find the conditions that the roots of a quadratic equation may be real, equal, or imaginary.

4. Assuming the truth of the binomial theorem for positive integral indices, prove it generally.

Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\frac{1}{(1+x)(1+ax)(1+a^2x) \dots}$ to x^n .

5. Assuming the expansion of e^x , deduce that of $\log_e(1+x)$.

6. Explain why $\cos \alpha$ being given, you would expect to find four different values of $\cos \alpha$. Suppose $\cos \beta$ be one of them, find the other three in terms of β .

7. If $\sin \theta = \tan \alpha \tan \beta$, and $\sin \alpha = \tan \theta \tan \phi$, prove that $\sin \phi = \cos \theta \cos \beta$.

8. Find the radius of the inscribed circle of a triangle in terms of the angles, and the radius of the circumscribed circle.

The lines joining the angles of the triangle ABC to the centres of the escribed circles meet the sides in the points D, E, F:—prove that $\triangle DEF : \triangle ABC :: 2abc : (a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$.

9. If $a, b, c, \dots, k$ be the roots of the equation $f(x) = x^n + p x^{n-1} + \dots + q = 0$, prove that $f(x) = (x-a)(x-b) \dots (x-k)$.

If $\alpha, \beta, \dots, k$ be the imaginary roots of $x^{2m} = 1$, prove that $m = (1-\alpha)(1-\beta) \dots (1-k)$.

10. Investigate the equation to an ellipse referred to its axes.

S being the pole, a tangent at P meets the major axis in T; prove that if $SP = e \cdot ST$, $PT = \sqrt{1+e^2} \cdot ST$.

11. A and B are two fixed points, and P is taken such that $\tan PAB \cdot \tan PBA = \cos \alpha$, α being $< 90^\circ$; prove that P traces out an ellipse whose eccentricity $= \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$.

N.B.—Candidates for the Engineering Scholarship of the second year will substitute for 10 and 11 above the following:—

*10. Express the cosine of the angle of a spherical triangle in terms of the sides.

Perpendicular arcs AD, BE, OF, from the angles ABC on the opposite sides meet in O, prove—

1°. That $\cos AO \cdot \cos \alpha = \cos OB \cdot \cos b = \cos OC \cdot \cos c$.

2°. That $\sin OD \cdot \cos A = \sin OE \cdot \cos B = \sin OF \cdot \cos C$.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Appendix D.

1. Give the derivation of these words :—*imitation, resemblance, comparison, proportion, system, mimic, physical, geometry.*

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

2. Parse the following sentences :—

- (a.) To be, or not to be, that is the question.
- (b.) Fools rush in, where angels fear to tread.
- (c.) Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove unkind.

3. What changes in the English language resulted from the Norman Conquest?

4. When did Norman-French cease to be used in the Courts of Law, and in the schools?

HISTORY.

5. Narrate the leading events in the invasion of Greece by Xerxes.

6. Compare the Roman character with that of the Carthaginians.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

1. State the facts and dates of the Anglo-Saxon invasion. Whence did the invaders come, and where did they settle?

2. Trace the introduction and development of Norman-French in the English language.

3. Discuss any grammatical points, calling for remark, in the following sentences :—

- (a.) "You ought not walk."
- (b.) "And that same eye, whose bend doth awe the world,
Did lose his lustre."
- (c.) "He plucked me ope his doublet."

4. What is the design of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?

5. Characterize the dramatic genius of Ben Jonson.

6. What is Drayton's "Polyolbion"?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Show that English is a mixed language, in Grammar as well as in Vocabulary.

2. Compare the proportion of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French derivatives in *Piers Plowman*, and in Chaucer.

3. Consider Shakespeare and Ben Jonson as representing the Romantic and Classical schools of dramatic poetry.

HISTORY.

4. Were the commons represented in the Witenagemot?

5. Trace the origin of Trial by Jury.

6. Trace the origin and development of the Feudal System.

7. What were the causes of the decline of the Feudal System?

8. Mention the most remarkable Confirmations of Magna Charta.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, Professor.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Appendix.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Translate into French, Italian, or German :—

1. Lewis XIV. playing one day at backgammon, there happened a doubtful move. They were disputing. The courtiers remained silent. The Count de Grammont entered: "Be our judge," said the King. "Sire, it is your Majesty who has lost," said the Count. "Oh! how can you give it against me, before you know the matter in question?" "Oh! Sire, do not you see that, if the case had been even so little doubtful, all these gentlemen would have given it for you."

2. Translate into French :—

"Among those who sustained the truth of Christianity by argument, rather than authority, the first place, both in order of time and of excellence, is due to Pascal, though his thoughts were not published till 1670, some years after his death, and, in the first edition, not without suppressions. They have been supposed to be fragments of a more systematic work that he had planned, or perhaps only reflections committed to paper, with no design of publication in their actual form. But, as is generally the case with works of genius, we do not easily persuade ourselves that they could have been improved by any such alteration as would have destroyed their type. They are at present bound together by a real coherence through the predominant character of the reasonings and sentiments, and give us everything that we could desire in a more regular treatise, without the tedious verbosity which regularity is apt to produce. The style is not so polished as in the 'Provincial Letters,' and the sentences are sometimes ill-constructed and elliptical. Passages almost transcribed from Montaigne have been published by careless editors as Pascal's; but the 'Thoughts of Pascal' are to be ranked, as a monument of his genius, above the 'Provincial Letters,' though some have asserted the contrary. They burn with an intense light; condensed in expression, sublime, energetic, rapid, they hurry away the reader till he is scarcely able or willing to distinguish the sophisms from the truth they contain. Pascal had, probably, not read very largely, which has given an ampler sweep to his genius. Except the Bible and the writings of St. Augustin, the book that seems most to have attracted him was the 'Essays of Montaigne'; yet no man could be more unlike in personal dispositions and in the cast of their intellect. But Pascal, though abhorring the religious and moral carelessness of Montaigne, found much that fell in with his own reflections in the contempt of human opinions, the perpetual humbling of human reason, which runs through the bold and original work of his predecessor."

—*Hallam.*

1. Who were the Trouvères and the Troubadours?
2. What is understood in Literature by the word Renaissance?
3. What was the moral and literary influence of Port Royal?
4. Give a brief account of the origin and history of the Académie Française.
5. Mention the periods when the literatures of Italy, Spain, Germany, and England exercised an influence on that of France.
6. State what you know of the formation of the Italian language.
7. State what you know of the classical revival in Italy during the fourteenth century, and its influence on the French and Italian languages and literature.
8. Give a brief account of the life and works of Tasso.
9. Give a sketch of the life, writings, and influence of Lessing.
10. Name the best dramatic works of Goethe.

R. DE VERICOUR.

GREEK.—JUNIOR LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Appendix D.

Translate —

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

(A).—HOMER—*Iliad*, ix., vv. 525–545.

Κουρήτες τ' ἰμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχάρμαι
 ἀμφὶ πῶλον Καλυδῶνα καὶ ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον,
 Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἀμυνόμενοι Καλυδῶνος ἱερῆς,
 Κουρήτες δὲ διαπραθίεν μεμαῶτες Ἀργεῖ.
 καὶ γὰρ τοῖσι κακὸν χροσθόθρονος Ἀρτεμις ὄρσεν
 χλωσαμένη, ὃ οἱ οὔτι θαλάσσια γυνήϊ ἄλωψ
 Οἰνίης βέε'· ἄλλοι δὲ θεοὶ δαίνυνθ' ἱατόμβας,
 οἳρ' ὅτε ἱερεῖσι Διὸς κοῖρῃ μεγάλῃ.
 ἦ λάθειν' ἢ οὐκ ἐνόησεν· ἄσαστο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ.
 ἦ δὲ χλωσαμένη, εἶον γένος, ἰσχίαιρα,
 ὥρσεν ἐπὶ χλοήνῃ σὺν ἄγρων ἀργυρόνδοντα,
 ἐς κακὰ πάλλ' ἱρδσκεν ἴθων Οἰνίης ἄλωψ·
 πολλὰ δ' ὅγτι προθέλωμα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα μακρὰ
 αὐτῆσιν ῥίζῃσι καὶ ἀσπίσι ἀσθεσι μέλιν.
 τὸν δ' υἱὸς Οἰνίης ἀπέκτεινεν Μελίαιρος,
 πολλῶν ἐκ πολλῶν θυρήτορας ἀνδρας ἀγέρας
 καὶ κώνας· οὐ μὲν γὰρ εἰ ἰδόμεν παῖρσι βροτοῖσιν
 τόσους ἔην, πολλοὺς δὲ πυρὸς ἐπίβησ' ἀλεγνέην.
 ἦ δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ θῆκε πολὺν κλῆδον καὶ αἰτήν,
 ἀμφὶ σὺς κεφαλῇ καὶ ἔρματι λαχόντωνι,
 Κουρήτων τε μεσηγῆ καὶ Αἰτωλῶν μεγαθέμων.

1. Explain the grammatical forms of ἄσαστο, ἱρδσκεν, μενεχάρμαι, διαπραθίεν, δένδρεα, and derive θαλῦσια, μενεχάρμαι, ἐνάριζον, γυνήϊ, ἄλωψ, ἄσαστο, προθέλωμα, ἰσχίαιρα.

2. Express in Latin αὐτῇσι ῥίζῃσι. Of what other meaning is μέλον susceptible?

3. Explain the different constructions of ἀμύνειν and ἀμύνεσθαι; illustrating by examples.

4. Who are meant respectively by the Curetes and the Ætolians? Relate the story to which the text refers.

(B).—EURIPIDES—*Orestes*.

1. Translate:—

a. βλέπω δὲ πᾶσαν εἰσοδόν, πότ' ἐφύμαι
 Μενέλαον ἥκεινθ'· ὥς τὰ γ' ἔΑλ' ἐπ' ἀσθενοῦς
 ῥώμης ἐχούμαθ', ἦν τι μὴ κείνου πάρα
 σωθῶμεν. Διόφρον χρῆμα δυστυχῶν δέμος.

c. οὐκ εἰσακούετ'; οὐχ ὁρᾷ' ἐκηβόλων
 τόξων πτερωτάς γλυφίδας ἱερομμένους;
 ἂ δ.

τί δῆτα μῦθ' αὖτ' ἱεραῖς αἰθήρα
 πτεροῖς· τὰ Φοῖβον δ' αἰτιάσθαι θέσφατα.
 ἔα·

τί χρῆμ' ἄλω, πνεῦμ' ἄνεις ἐκ πνευμένων;
 ποῖ ποῖ ποῖ ἡλάμμεθα δαμόνιον Διο;
 ἐκ πυμάτων γὰρ αὐθις αὖ γαλήν' ὄρω.

Translate with the reading γαλήν.

d. ὅδ' εἰμ' Ὀρέστης, Μενέλαος, ὃν ἱστορεῖς.
 ἱκὼν ἐγὼ σοι τάμ' ἀσθενὲ κακῷ.
 τῶν σῶν δὲ γενέστων πρωτόλεια θεγγάνω
 ἰατρῇ, ἀφ' ἑλλοῦ στόματος ἐξέπτυν λυγρῇ·
 σῶσέν μ' ἀφίχαι δ' αὐτὴν εἰς καιρὸν κακῶν.

Appendix D.

Examination
Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

- λ. *Ἐκ τοῦ με τήδε· καὶ δ' ἀμφιφασθαι θέλω
φολέγγι χειρῶν· τί γὰρ ἴν' αἰδέομαι τάλας;
ὧ στήν' ἀδελφεῦ, ὧ φίλον πρόπτευγμ' ἑμόν,
ταῦτ' ἀντὶ παιδῶν καὶ γρηφίλων λήχουσ
πρασφύλλωμ' ἀμφὶ τοῖς θαλασπύροις πάρα.*
- ι. *Ἐλπίης θανάσεως, ἥν τι Μενέλαος εἰ ὀρῷ
ἢ τόδε κάρη, τὸν γὰρ ἴν' εἶδον τόδε,
λέγ' ὡς θονέουσιν Ἑρμύονην.*
- κ. *Ἀργεῖον ξίφος ἐκ θανάτου πέφτυγα
βαρβάρους ἐμάριον,
καὶρὸν τὸ παστέδων ὑπὲρ τέρμενα
δαμνέας τι τριγλόφους,
φρεῦδα φρεῦδα, γὰ γὰ,
βαρβάουσι ξρασμοῖς.*

2. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :—*ὀχμάζειν*
ἑαμύλλωνται, *προτόλεια*, *ἀνεχόμεναι*, *ὑποστέλλει*, *πάρεργον*, *ἀπίδοτα*, *πρό-
σαντες*, *νωχελῆ*, *παράσχυρος*.

(C.)—Retranslate into Iambic verse :—

I happened indeed from the country into the city to be coming, desiring⁽¹⁾ to hear the news both about thee and about Orestes; for affection to thy father I always⁽²⁾ had, and thy house fed me when a poor man, for⁽³⁾ (it is) an excellent thing⁽³⁾ to have⁽⁴⁾ friends. But I see a crowd mounting⁽⁵⁾ and sitting-on a height, where they say that Danaus first to *Aegyptus* satisfaction giving, assembled the people to common settlements.

(¹) *ἐκόμενος*. (²) *ἀπὸ πατρὸς*. (³) *γενναῖον*. (⁴) *χρησθαι*. (⁵) *στέχει*. (⁶) *ἔλ.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. What is meant by uniformly accelerated motion? Illustrate your meaning by an example.
2. How can the relative velocity of sound in different gases be experimentally determined?
3. Describe some method of freezing water by the evaporation of ether.
4. What is meant by the "mobile equilibrium of temperature?"
5. How would you form a pure solar spectrum? What is meant by the fixed lines of the spectrum?
6. What is meant by the optic axis of the eye? What by the focal centre?
7. Explain the principle of the stereoscope.
8. What do you mean by consequent poles in a magnet?
9. Describe the induction coil.
10. Describe the action of the earth on a horizontal current moveable round a vertical axis.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.

1. A uniform square table whose side is equal to a and its weight = 30 lbs. is supported at a point in the under surface, weights of 1, 3, 5, 7 lbs. are suspended from its four corners in order; determine the position of the point of support.
2. Two smooth cylinders, of equal radii, just fit between two parallel vertical walls, and rest on a horizontal plane without pressing against the walls; if a third cylinder of equal radius be placed on these, find the resultant pressure against either wall.

3. A right cone whose height is a , and the sine of half its vertical angle $= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$, rests with its base in contact with a smooth vertical wall, and its curved surface on a smooth horizontal rod parallel to the wall, find the least possible distance of the rod from the wall.

4. A stone is dropped into a well and is heard to strike the water after a lapse of t seconds, required the depth of the well if the velocity of sound be u feet per second.

5. Find the ratio of the masses of two perfectly elastic balls, so that the first, by impinging directly on the second at rest may lose $\frac{1}{n}$ th of its velocity.

6. Investigate the time of a heavy particle falling down a small arc of a vertical circle terminating at its lowest point.

7. Investigate a formula for reducing the observed barometric height to the equivalent height at O_c .

8. State some instances of the conversion of mechanical work into heat, and give the relation between a unit of heat and amount of work it can produce.

9. State and prove the rule for ascertaining the magnifying power of a telescope.

10. What is meant by an astatic needle, why is it used in the galvanometer?

11. Describe the electrophorus and its action.

12. What are the limits to the charge of a Leyden jar?

JOHN ENGLAND.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—THIRD YEAR'S ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

1. What are the minerals which enter into the composition of Basaltic Rocks, and what forms do these rocks assume?

2. What is the nature of the rocks which are known as Breccias, and in what position in the British Isles are these rocks most abundant?

3. What is the physical aspect, and what is the mineral composition of Metamorphic Rocks?

4. In what geological horizon have the earliest traces of land vegetation been found?

5. What is the position, and what are the characteristic fossils of the Block Shales of the Malverns?

6. Give the sequence of the Devonian Rocks as these occur in Devonshire; and mention some of the fossils which are characteristic of this group of rocks.

7. What order of Reptiles is most abundant in the Triassic formation?

8. What is the geological position of the Cleaveland ironstone?

9. What members of the Cretaceous formation are represented in Ireland?

10. What is the nature of Serpentine, and where in Ireland does this mineral occur in the greatest abundance?

11. What is the difference between Native metals and ores?

12. What is the composition of Labrador Felspar?

ROBERT HARKNESS.

CHEMISTRY.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP OF ARTS OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

1. Explain by symbols the action of chlorine on protosulphate of iron, and of sulphuretted hydrogen on persulphate of iron.

2. One hundred cubic inches of air are exploded with fifty cubic inches of hydrogen; state the volumes of the gases which have combined, and the volumes of the product and of the residual gases.

Appendix D.

Examination Papers
for Scholarships.

3. Required 100 grains of nitric acid; what quantities of nitrate of potassium and sulphuric acid should be employed if normal sulphate of potassium be left, and none of the nitric acid be decomposed?

4. Point out the relations between nitrogen and phosphorus. Write the formulæ of the highest acids of each, according to the proper type.

5. Name the crystal having the following notation:—



How is it produced?

6. Extract metallic aluminum; mark its atomicity; state the reason for giving to its oxide the formula of a sesquioxide.

7. Illustrate by formula, absolute, latent, and active atomicities.

8. Describe the preparation, properties, and uses of the chlorides of tin.

9. Calculate the formula of an organic base from the following data:—

100 grains give on combustion—

C = 77.63

H = 7.40

N = 14.97

100 grains of the platinum double salt give 34.17 gra. of metallic platinum. Pt = 197.5, C = 12, N = 14—Cl = 35.5.

10. Describe the simple, mixed, and compound ethers. How are the compound ethers prepared?

11. Describe the class of compounds to which ethylene alcohol belongs.

12. How is glycerine prepared? What views are entertained of its nature?

CHEMISTRY.—JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN MEDICINE AND IN ENGINEERING OF THE SECOND YEAR.

N.B.—The name and faculty of each student are to be written on each book.

1. Sulphuretted hydrogen is passed into a solution of persulphate of iron; give the reaction in symbols.

2. Ten cubic inches of ammoniacal gas are decomposed by electricity; state the results.

3. Write, according to the proper types, anhydrous oxides of sodium and of barium, hydrates of potassium and of lime, nitric, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids, and ethylamine.

4. Prepare hypochlorous acid; mention its properties.

5. How much oil of vitriol is required to decompose 100 grains of nitrate of potassium, if normal sulphate of potassium be left in the retort?

K = 39.

6. Give the preparation, properties, and composition by weight and by volume of nitric anhydride.

7. Write the formulæ of the oxygen compounds of manganese. Prepare permanganate of potassium. To what uses is it applied?

8. Separate lead, silver, manganese, and zinc from each other.

9. Indicate the atomicity of Cl, Mg, Sb, N, Cy (NH₃), C₂H₅.

10. The double salt of platinum and morphia yields on combustion 20.14 p. c. of metallic platinum. Calculate the atomic weight of morphia.

O = 13; Cl = 35; 5; Pt = 197.4.

11. What are the compound ammonias? Write their general formula; give examples.

12. Give examples of monatomic and of diatomic alcohols. Point out the character of each class.

J. ELYE.

FOURTH YEAR'S MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

*Appendix D.*Examination Papers
for Scholarships.

1. Describe the peculiarities of that variety of pelvis which is larger than natural in all its dimensions. What disadvantages and dangers are found to accrue from this form of pelvis in the unimpregnated female,—during labour,—and after?

2. Give an outline of the conditions of the ovary in fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals, specially noticing its situation and connexions, its form and structure, its relative dimensions, and its mode of discharging its contents in each class.

3. What is the nature and constitution of the menstrual fluid? Do you consider it to be a secretion, or an exudation? Give the reasons for your opinion.

4. Describe the origin, progress, and termination of a case of uterine hydatids. What are its symptoms, early and late?

5. A case is referred to you for examination, in which there is an oval abdominal tumour occupying the hypogastric region, and extending from os pubis to umbilicus. Detail the inquiries you would institute with a view to determine its nature.

6. In an abortion at four months the embryo has escaped, leaving the placenta and membranes in utero. What would be your line of practice in this case?

7. Give the diagnosis, physical and general, between a case of twins and a "cross birth."

8. You have a case of tedious labour (not depending on rigidity of the os uteri), in which dilatation is advancing slowly and unsatisfactorily. How would you manage such a case; and are there any conditions in which it might be desirable to rupture the membranes before the dilatation has made much way?

9. Describe the mechanism, diagnosis, prognosis, and general management of face presentations.

10. In cases of uterine hæmorrhage which may require temporary mechanical arrest, what are the circumstances under which the use of the tampon or plug is indicated; and those under which it should be avoided?

J. (R.) HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

PATHOLOGY.—FOURTH YEAR SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Enumerate the sources of blood-poisoning.

2. Specify the causes of partial paralysis and reflex paralysis.

3. What is the condition of the brain in different forms of fever and the symptoms resulting from such state?

4. Illustrate in the case of tubercular consumption what you mean by the essential, pre-disposing, and exciting cause of disease.

5. What distinction would you make as to different forms of hypertrophy of an organ?

6. Describe the state of the blood and condition of the blood-vessels in the first stages of inflammation.

7. Enumerate the causes of hæmorrhage.

8. State the various forms of cancer and the prevalent index of each form.

9. Specify the causes of dropsies.

10. Enumerate the causes of epilepsy.

11. Describe the condition of the lungs in the three stages of pneumonia.

12. What are the effects of pleuritic effusion on the chest walls and lung of the affected side?

DENIS W. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.

Appendix D.

SURGERY.—MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Examina-
tion Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

1. During the process of inflammatory production, what are the changes of the local circulation, what of the local blastema, and what of the local growth?

2. What are Rokitsansky's and what Virchow's views as to the origin of pus? Describe the different kinds of it; also the nature and symptoms of an acute abscess, and the treatment?

3. How does pyæmia differ from hectic fever? Describe the pathology of each.

4. Describe the symptoms of dislocation of the hip joint on the dorsum ilii, the structures injured, and different methods of treatment; also in what cases it resembles fracture of the neck, of the thigh bone, and the different forms of this injury, their pathology and treatment.

5. Give a description of the different morbid appearances found in the coats of arteries, and how they produce aneurism; enumerate the different forms of this disease, and the appropriate treatment for each.

6. Enumerate the causes of perineal abscess in both sexes, the symptoms and results; also the appropriate treatment in the different varieties and stages.

7. Describe the different kinds of inguinal hernia, the anatomical relations of oblique inguinal hernia, and a minute description of the several methods of treatment for the reducible and strangulated forms, with the symptoms and effects of each.

8. How would you distinguish between contusion, concussion, and compression of the brain? Detail the pathology of each.

9. Describe accurately the different operations for the removal of cataract by extraction, and when they should be combined with Tredecotomy.

PROFESSOR TANNER.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.

1. Describe the articular surfaces of the bones and ligaments of the ankle joint.

2. Describe the origin, insertion, and relations of the soleus muscle.

3. Describe the spermatic canal, and the abdominal rings.

4. Describe the origin, course, and relations of the external carotid artery.

5. Describe the trunk and branches of the arteria profunda femoris.

6. Describe the specimens placed before you.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

1. Give a description of the several parts in the immediate vicinity of the seat of femoral hernia.

2. Describe the position, relations, size, and structure of the prostate gland.

3. Describe the serous and fibrous tunics of the testis.

4. Describe the articular surfaces of the bones and ligaments of the knee joint.

5. Describe the origin, course, and relations of the trunk and branches of the internal pudic artery.

6. Describe the specimens placed before you.

J. H. CORBETT.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND YEAR. *Appendix D*

1. Describe the position, connexions, and disposition of the fibrous and serous parts of the pericardium.
2. Describe the relations and connexions of the right auricle of the heart; next open into it and state the arrangements of its internal parts.
3. Describe the general and microscopic characters of muscular tissue.
4. Describe the structure of a vein.
5. Describe the impulse and sounds which accompany the action of the heart.
6. State the source, nature, and composition of the gastric juice, and its office in the digestive process.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF THE THIRD YEAR.

1. State the characters distinguishing the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum intestina.
2. Describe the course, relations, and structure of the oesophagus.
3. State the origin, course, relations, and branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.
4. Describe the spinal cord and the roots of the spinal nerves.
5. Give an outline of the function of the liver, the composition and use of the bile.
6. Give an outline of the respiratory movements, the aërial capacity of the chest, and of the changes in the composition of the respired air.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

1. Describe the origin, course, and connexions of the optic nerve.
2. Describe the choroid coat of the eye, and the ciliary processes.
3. Describe the nasal cavities, the passages communicating with them, the arrangement of the mucous membrane and the distribution of nerves upon it.
4. Describe the vocal cords and the arytenoid cartilages.
5. Describe the structure of the lymphatic glands, and the phenomena of lymphatic and lacteal absorption.
6. State the functions discharged by the medulla oblongata.

J. H. CORBETT.

MEDICINE.—SCHOLARSHIPS OF THIRD YEAR.

1. Describe the properties and action of foxglove; give its latin name, preparations, indications, contra-indications, action, uses, and doses.
2. To what natural family does gentian belong? What are its actions, uses, preparations, and doses?
3. How is the pulvis ferri distinguished from the magnetic oxide?
4. How are quinia, cinchona, and quinidia distinguished from each other?
5. How do tartar emetic and hippo differ in action as emetics?
6. Describe the physiological action and therapeutical uses of arsenic.
7. What are the adulterations to which sulphate of quinine is liable? How are they to be detected?

Appendix D.

Examina-
tion Paper
for Scholar-
ships.

MEDICINE.—SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. What changes do medicinal substances undergo in the mouth? What in the stomach?
2. When are diuretics, when diaphoretics, to be used for the purpose of removing dropsical effusions?
3. Give a general outline of the therapeutical use of tonics.
4. How are expectorants classified? How does each class act?
5. What are the indications for the use of iron?
6. On what grounds is the use of stimulants advocated in inflammatory affections?
7. How do emetics differ in their action? What are the indications for their use?

PROFESSOR PURCELL O'LEARY, Examiner.

EQUITY (STOREY).—SCHOLARSHIP OF THIRD YEAR.

1. In what three classes of cases do questions of "satisfaction" usually come before Courts of Equity?
2. In reference to the constructive ademption of legacies by a subsequent provision made for the same party, in what manner does the rule of construction adopted by Courts of Equity differ in the case of parent and child from the case of a legacy to a stranger? State the principle of this. (Storey, 1118.)
3. Explain the doctrine of "election" in equity, and say when a party elects to take against a will, can he to any and what extent take a benefit under the will?
4. What kind of trust does a conveyance without consideration create; and what maxim of equity is applied in such a case?
5. Under what head of equity jurisdiction are "bills of discovery," "bills to perpetuate testimony," and "to take testimony *de bene esse*" classed?
6. A is surety for B in a bond executed by both for payment of money to a creditor. C afterwards executes another bond as a further security for payment of the debt. A is compelled to pay it. Is there contribution between A and C?
7. Give instances of two grounds on which a Court of Equity will enforce the specific delivery of chattels personal, and state the principle applicable to each. (Storey, 709.)
8. Distinguish between the jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor over infants, and lunatics and idiots.
9. What contracts of a married woman are capable of being made charges on her separate estate?
10. Upon the assignment of equitable interests other than equitable estates, what element is necessary to give the assignment validity, as against whom, and on what principle? Give an example.
11. Upon what grounds does equity exercise jurisdiction in cases of partnership?
12. Upon what ground are Courts of Equity enabled to treat a deed framed as an absolute conveyance of land, as a mortgage, where the condition of defeasance rests in parol merely?
13. Give an instance of an estoppel in equity.

LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF SECOND YEAR.

1. What is the effect of the 3rd section of the Act of the 14th and 15th of the Queen, on the rights of agricultural tenants to fixtures; and what are its enactments in reference to emblements?

2. Specify the modes of alienation of personal chattels. What are the requisites of a valid sale of goods of the value of ten pounds and upwards? And if by bill of sale, what formalities must be observed to render the sale valid against assignees in bankruptcy or execution creditors of the grantor?

3. How is property in a ship transferred?

4. How are personal actions classified?

5. *Actio personalis moritur cum persona*. State two exceptions to this maxim, and refer to the statutes by which they were introduced, and describe the persons in whose favour they operate.

6. What is meant by "liquidated damages" for a breach of contract?

7. Distinguish between the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange, and the maker of a promissory note, and the liability of the drawer, or payee after indorsement.

8. How are contracts classified?

9. How are debts classified?

10. State the proceedings under "a judgment debtor summons" in the Court of Bankruptcy.

11. State some of the enactments of "The Limited Liability Act, 1855," "The Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856," and "The Companies Act, 1862," and specify what a memorandum of association must contain, whether limited or unlimited.

12. Define copyright. What powers are conferred by the Acts of the 7 & 8 Vic., c. 12, sections 2, 3, and 4, and 25 & 26 Vic., c. 68, section 12, being the Acts passed to amend the law of international copyright?

13. What is the effect of the exercise of a power of appointment by a father in favour of a child in a manner securing a benefit to the appointor himself?

14. Upon what securities are trustees usually empowered in settlements of personal property to invest the trust funds; and what enactment enables them to invest upon real securities in Ireland?

15. Distinguish between an executor and administrator. What is meant by "an executor *de son tort*," and by "an administrator *de bonis non*"?

16. What is meant by "*bona notabilia*"?

17. What is "*market overt*," and what is the effect of a purchase in market overt?

18. State, generally, the effect of the statute of distributions upon the elective shares of the widow, the children, and next of kin of an intestate.

EQUITY.—SCHOLARSHIP OF SECOND YEAR.

1. Explain how equity jurisprudence, as administered in our Courts of Equity, is not synonymous with natural justice, and to what extent, and in what form, it partakes of it.

2. Upon what principle does a Court of Equity decline to interfere against a *bona fide* purchaser for valuable consideration, without notice of the adverse title?

3. The subject of Equity Jurisprudence has been treated under the several heads of "Remedial," "Executive," "Adjustive," "Protective," and "Auxiliary." Give instances of the general objects sought to be effected by the relief afforded under each head respectively.

4. A "*chose in action*" is not generally assignable at law; what precautions should be observed in order to give the assignee of a *chose in action* a complete title in equity. Give examples.

Appendix D.
Examina-
tion Papers
for Scholar-
ships.

5. What is the order of administration of different properties, being assets, in payment of the debts of a deceased person, and how are they applied for that purpose?

6. When is a stipulation in a mortgage deed, that a mortgagor shall receive at £4 per cent. if regularly paid, but £5 per cent. (if default be made) good.

7. Upon what principle of equity is the doctrine of marshalling of securities founded?

8. Give instances of the purposes for which a Court of Equity regards husband and wife as distinct persons.

9. Upon what statute and orders does the present system of Chancery practice mainly depend; and how is a suit in equity commenced?

REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING.—SCHOLARSHIP OF FIRST YEAR.

1. For what reason, in conveyances granting an estate for life in land, is the grant usually made for the term of the *natural* life of the grantee?

2. What is *waste*? Distinguish between voluntary and permissive waste. What is the effect of the grant of an estate for life "*without impeachment of waste*"; and what kind of waste will the Court of Chancery, administering equity, restrain a tenant for life from committing?

3. What kind of estate is created by a grant to a man *and the heirs of his body*, and in what event will it certainly be determined?

4. What are estates in *frank-marriage*, and how were they held?

5. Give an outline of the enactments which have rendered estates held in fee-simple subject, in the hands of the heir or devisee, to *debts* of all kinds contracted by the deceased owner.

6. What is the effect of the 7th rule, or canon, of descent?

7. Explain the doctrine that there cannot be "*a use upon a use*," and state when it was introduced into the law, and the effect of it.

8. For what purpose was the statute of *uses* employed in the conveyance by "*lease and release*"?

9. Give an outline of an ordinary purchase deed. To what *ad valorem* and progressive stamp-duty is such a deed subject?

10. Enumerate the several acts by which a will may be revoked.

11. What is the effect of a devise of land to a person who is also heir-at-law of the deviser?

12. What is necessary to render a deed of conveyance by husband and wife of the wife's estate or interest in land effectual?

13. Distinguish between a vested and contingent remainder; and when must the latter become vested?

14. Give an example of an "*executory use*." State the limit of time within which executory interests must take effect.

15. What is an equity of redemption?

16. Give an outline of the most usual limitations in a marriage settlement of a real estate.

APPENDIX E.

TABLE giving LIST of CLASSES, NUMBER of LECTURES, and of STUDENTS attending same in the Session 1869-70.

	No. of Lectures Weekly.	No. of Students.	No. of Lectures.
Greek, ...	10	33	210
Latin, ...	9	30	213
English Literature, ...	3	13	54
" Language, ...	3	22	32
History, ...	3	7	52
French, ...	9	76	225
Mathematics, ...	9	40	373
Chemistry, ...	3	69	67
Practical Chemistry, ...	7	48	45
Natural History, ...	3	56	70
Natural Philosophy, ...	14	78	280
Political Economy, ...	3	6	27
Metaphysics, ...	3	3	53
Logic, ...	3	12	32
Geology and Mineralogy, ...	3	15	74
Engineering, ...	12	36	329
Anatomy and Physiology, ...	5	99	107
Practical Anatomy, ...	5	79	107
Surgery, ...	3	32	66
Midwifery, ...	3	24	58
Materia Medica, ...	3	52	68
Medicine, ...	3	20	55
Medical Jurisprudence, ...	4	23	96
English Law, ...	9	11	72
Civil Law, ...	6	7	48

Appendix E.

Table giving List of Classes, No. of Lectures, and Students attending same.

APPENDIX F.

SPECIAL REPORTS of PROFESSORS with FORM of CIRCULAR from PRESIDENT.

Appendix F.

Form of Circular from President, and special Reports of the Professors.

RETURN to be filled up by the Professor of _____, and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the 8th instant, being for the Collegiate Session, 1868-69.

A.—As to the Course or Courses of lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the Course; number of Terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of Lectures in each Term. 3rd. Number of Lectures weekly, and days and hours of Lectures.

B.—The description or title of the Course or Courses of Lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the Course, and the title of the Text-books recommended.

C.—Whether the Lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments; and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of Tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of Text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether Special Class Examinations are held, and at what time; or whether Herborization Excursions, or Field Exercises, are given.

E.—What faculties or division of Students are those attending Courses of Lectures of the Professors making the return?

F.—The number of students attending each Course—distinguishing Matriculated and Non-Matriculated Students; and the general regularity of attendance.

Appendix F.

Form of
Circular
from Presi-
dent, and
special
Reports of
the Pro-
fessors.

G.—The general conduct of Students at the Professor's Lectures; and the general state of discipline as regards the Professor's Classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed by order of the President,

R. J. KENNY, *Registrar*.

RETURN OF THE PROFESSOR OF GREEK.

A.—1. The course extends over three terms. 2. The first term consisted of eight weeks; the second, of ten; and the third, of ten weeks. 3. Ten lectures weekly, viz., from 9 to 10 o'clock, A.M., on each day of the week, except Saturday.

B.—The course of Greek language and literature, comprising portions of the works of Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Plato, and Xenophon.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by maps and casts from the antique, affixed to the walls of the lecture rooms.

D.—Portions of the text-books are prepared during the intervals between the lectures, accompanied by exercises in prose and verse, according to the proficiency of the students.

E.—The lectures are attended exclusively by students in the Faculty of Arts.

F.—Thirty-six; all matriculated.

G.—The general conduct of the students at lecture was quite satisfactory, and the general state of discipline good.

H.—The supplies, fitments, &c., sufficient.

JOHN RYALL, *Professor*.

March 2nd, 1870.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF LATIN.

A.—The course extended through three terms. First term, 7 weeks; second term, 10 weeks; third term, 5 weeks. Junior class, four lectures weekly; senior class, three lectures weekly; extra and third year's class, two lectures weekly.

B.—The Latin language. Text-books of lectures:—Junior class: Livy, part of Book XXIII.—Horace Satires, Book II., 4–8. Senior class: Virgil Eclogues, I–VI; Cicero De Natura Deorum, Book I., 1–20. Extra and third year's class: Tacitus Annals, Book III., 31–76; Terence, part of the Heauton Timorumenos.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by references to the art collections belonging to the College.

D.—The students prepared a portion of the text-book for each lecture; they also wrote Latin Exercises in prose and verse.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Thirty-one, all matriculated.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Satisfactory.

B. LEWIS

RETURN OF THE PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES for the official information of the President for the Session 1868-69. Appendix E.
Reports
of the
Professors.

A.—1. The courses of instruction extended to three terms; namely, the whole session. 2. Nine weeks during the first term; eleven weeks, the second; and seven, the third. 3. Three lectures weekly, in each class; Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 to 3.

B.—The lectures were on French literature, and the Syntax as well as comparative grammar; the text-book as follows:—In the class of medical French: Comte's *Lectures*, Surle's *Sciences*, and Baratte's *Littérature Médicale*. In the senior French: Demogeot's *Historie de la littérature Française*, Racine's *Britannicus*, Lafontaine's *Fables*. In the junior French: Demogeot's *Littérature Française*, Racine's *Athalie* and *E Esther*.

C.—The lectures are not illustrated by maps, diagrams, &c.

D.—The tutorial method is blended with the professional, exercises and themes being given weekly, and the Mondays being devoted to lectures on literature and comparative grammar.

E.—The students belong to every Faculty in the College, excepting the Faculty of Law.

F.—The number of students was as follows:—In the class of Medical French, 45; in the senior French, 19; in the junior French, 12.

G.—The general conduct of the students was excellent.

H.—The general condition of the rooms, &c., very good.

R. DE VERICOUR.

Queen's College, March 2nd, 1870.

PROFESSOR'S RETURN IN HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A.—1. History; two terms. 2. First term, eight weeks; second term, ten weeks. 3. Three lectures weekly: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at twelve. English Literature: 1. Two terms. 2. First term, eight weeks; second term, ten weeks. 3. Three lectures weekly: Tuesday and Thursday at twelve, Saturday at eleven. English Language: 1. One term. 2. Ten weeks. 3. Tuesday and Thursday at eleven, Saturday at ten.

B.—History—Europe: 1700–1815. England: 1066–1485. France: 1589–1815. Great Britain and Ireland: 1603–1815. English Literature—Chaucer: Prologue to Canterbury Tales. Shakespeare: Othello. Burke: Thoughts on the Present Discontents, 1770; Reflections on the Revolution in France. History of English Literature from Chaucer to Dryden. English Language—Craik: Outlines of the History of the English Language. Milton: Paradise Lost, I. Shakespeare: Richard III.

C.—The lectures on history are illustrated by Bell's Chronological Tables, and Von Spruner's Maps.

D.—Exercises on English composition are prescribed as Analysis, Translations, and Original Essays.

E.—Arts and Medicine.

F.—History, 7 matriculated. English Literature, 13 matriculated. English Language, 19 matriculated; 1 Non-matriculated.

G.—Good.

H.—Satisfactory.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, Professor.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

A.—On Logic and Metaphysics.—1. Logic, one term; Metaphysics, two terms. Logic, Tuesdays, Thursdays, at 11 o'clock; and Saturdays at 9 o'clock. Metaphysics, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 1 o'clock; Saturdays, at 10 o'clock.

Appendix F.
Reports
of the
Professors.

B.—Logic, Deductive and Inductive—Aldrich, parts of Mill, Baynes, and Thompson. Metaphysics: History of Philosophy and Psychology.

C.—No illustrations are used except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.

E.—Logic, second year's students in Arts; Metaphysics, third year's students in Arts.

F.—Logic, 12; Metaphysics, 6. All matriculated; attendance very satisfactory.

G.—Conduct of the students in the class-rooms unexceptionable.

H.—The general accommodation and condition of the rooms was satisfactory.

G. S. READ.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS FOR SESSION 1868-69.

A.—1. The course consisted of three terms.

2. The first term contained 8 weeks, the second 10 weeks, and the third 6 weeks.

3. The regular lectures were delivered on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12-1, for 1st year; 2-3, for 2nd year; 11-12 for third year.

There were also during the second term and part of the first additional lectures to first year's students on Tuesday and Thursday, from 12 to 1, and also from 1-2.

B.—Subjects of lectures were:—1. *First year*—Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry. 2. *Second year*—Theory of Equations. Spherical Trigonometry. Properties of Elementary Solid Figures. Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus. 3. *Third year*—Solid Geometry, Differential Equations, Calculus of Variations.

The text-books recommended were:—Euclid, Todhunter's Algebra, Trigonometry—(1. Plane—2. Spherical), Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus. Salmon's Conic Sections and Solid Geometry. Poole's Differential Equations. Todhunter's Theory of Equations.

C.—No special illustrations.

D.—The lectures, except those on Euclid, were to a certain extent independent of text-books. Problems were set at each lecture, and frequent viva voce examinations held. There were also written examinations at natural divisions in the course.

E.—The students attending the lectures belonged to the Arts and Engineering Faculties.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A.—Six courses. 1. Each, 3 terms. 2. In the first term, 7 weeks; in the second, 10 weeks; in the third, 5 weeks. 3. In the senior class of Experimental Physics and the Honor Class in Mathematical Physics, 3 lectures were delivered in each week; in each of the other classes 2 lectures in each week.

B.—In the classes of Experimental Physics the subjects were—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Light, Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics. In Mathematical Physics—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy. In Applied Mechanics—Practical Mechanics and Theory of the Steam Engine. Text-books—Goussier, "Traité de Physique," Todhunter's "Statics," Tait and Steel's "Dynamics of a Particle," Routh's "Rigid Dynamics," Brinkley's "Astronomy," Parkinson's "Optics," Twiss's "Practical Mechanics," De Pambour's "Theory of the Steam Engine."

C.—The lectures were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics the tutorial method was used and problems proposed as exercises.

E.—The senior class of Experimental Physics was attended by students of the second year in Arts and the second year in Engineering. The Honor course in Mathematical Physics by students of the third year in Arts and in Engineering; the class of Applied Mechanics by students of the third year in Engineering; the junior class of Experimental Physics by students of the first year in Medicine.

Appendix F.
Reports
of the
Professors.

F.—Senior class of Experimental Physics, 17; junior, 50; Mathematical Physics (Honor), 4; Mathematical Physics (Engineering), 5; Applied Mechanics, 9; Physics (Honor), 2. The attendance was regular.

G.—The conduct of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The arrangements for carrying on the business of the department were satisfactory.

JOHN ENGLAND.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

A.—First course of 3 terms; first term of 7 weeks; second of 10 weeks; and third of 5 weeks. Three lectures per week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from eleven to twelve.

B.—First course; Systematic Chemistry, embraced the laws of combination; history of metallic and non-metallic substances; theories of organic Chemistry, and description of organic compounds, and an account of the latest views of Chemical doctrines. Text-books—Fownes, Williamson, Roscoe, Miller, Graham, Kane.

C.—Illustrated by diagrams, specimens, and experiments.

D.—In the first course by lectures, and after each lecture by discussion and explanation of difficulties with the students. In the second course, each student works under the superintendence of the Professor.

E.—Students of Medicine, Engineering, and a few from the Faculty of Arts. Medical students alone attend the second.

F.—In the first, 64 matriculated, and 5 non-matriculated; and in the second, or Practical Chemistry, 44 matriculated, and 4 non-matriculated. The general attendance was good.

G.—The general conduct was good.

H.—The department is fairly provided with supplies, fittings, and apparatus for instruction. The pressure of gas is still extremely defective, and at times so low as to impede work in the laboratory. A separate holder arranged for increase of pressure should be erected.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A.—One course on Zoölogy and Botany. 1. The course consisted of 70 lectures, and extended over 3 terms. 2. The first term included 8; the second, 9; and the third, 7 weeks of lectures. 3. Three lectures weekly, at 3 p.m., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

B.—The course included lectures on the principles of Zoölogy and Botany, and on the Structure and Classification of Plants and Animals. The text-books used were Milne Edwards' Zoölogy, Dallas' Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany, and Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by means of specimens and diagrams. Herborizations were given during the third term.

D.—The professorial method of instruction was chiefly employed.

E.—The lectures were attended by students of the third year in Arts, and of the first year in Medicine.

F.—Five students in Arts, 43 in Medicine, and 8 non-matriculated

Appendix. students were present during the course. Six of these attended *diligently*, 45 *duly*, while 5 were disqualified for insufficient attendance.

Reports
of the
Professors.

G.—Good.

H.—As stated in last year's report. Application has been made to the Board of Works in regard to the better heating, lighting, and ventilation of the lecture-room.

J. REAY GREENE.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY FOR THE SESSION 1868-69.

A.—The course extended over three terms—the first included 3 weeks, the second 11, and the third 7 weeks. The number of lectures in each week being three, and the days on which these were delivered being Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the total number of the course was 74.

B.—The title of the course was Lectures on Geology and Mineralogy, which included also Physical Geography, and Palaeontology. The text-books referred to were Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography, Somerville's Physical Geography, Herschell's Physical Geography, Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology, Marchison's Siluria, Jukes' Manual of Geology, Owen's Palaeontology, and Nicols' Manual of Mineralogy.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by maps, sections, diagrams, and specimens.

D.—The instruction was professorial, and full instructions were given in Practical Geology towards the end of the course.

E.—The students attending the course were principally Engineering. There were also three Arts students, and one Medical.

F.—The number attending the course was 14, the whole being matriculated students.

G.—The conduct of the students during lectures was, in every respect, good.

H.—As regards fitments and other requisites, and as concerns cleanliness and accommodation, these are in all points what the Professor could require.

ROBERT HARENESS.

RETURN OF PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A.—1. Each course of lectures extends through three terms. 2. In the first term, 9 weeks; in the second term, 11 weeks; in the third term, 7 weeks. 3. Three lectures per week in each course. Students of first year, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10, A.M.; second, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10, A.M.; third year, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12, noon. Office open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10, A.M., to 2, P.M.

Total number of lectures:—

Students of first year,	66
" second year,	67
" third year,	68
Office,	65
Total,	266

B.—*First year.*—Descriptive Geometry; Orthographic Projection; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Principles of Architecture; Geometry of the Oblique Bridge. Text-books:—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book; Rickman's Architecture; Back on the Oblique Bridge. *Second year.*—Surveying, Levelling, and Mensuration. Text-books:—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodasy. *Third year.*—

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of Construction of the chief machines employed by the Engineers. *Drawing office*.—First year students are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The second and third year's classes in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

Appendix F.
Reports
of the
Professors.

C.—Illustrated by reference to maps, drawings, and instruments.

D.—The tutorial and professorial methods of instruction are adopted, according to the subject of the lecture. Instruction is given in the field.

E. Students in the department of Civil Engineering.

F. Students of first year, . . .	Mat.	10	Non. Mat.	0
" second year, . . .	"	6	"	0
" third year, . . .	"	18	"	0
Office, ...	"	1	"	0
		35		0
Less, two attending two years, . . .	"	2		

Total number of students, . . . 33

The majority of the students have attended tolerably regularly.

G. Conduct of students very good.

H. General condition of department good.

ALEXANDER JACK,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

A.—1. Political Economy, 26 lectures; 2 terms. 2. Jurisprudence, 24 lectures; 2 terms. 3. Civil Law, 24 lectures; 2 terms.

B.—Political Economy—Rent, profit, and wages; commerce, taxation, currency, and banking. Text-books—J. S. Mill, Fawcett, Senior, Mills. Jurisprudence—Selections from Maine, Stephens, and other writers, with the lectures of the Professor. Civil Law—Sandars' Justinian.

C.—No.

D.—The tutorial and professorial methods are both employed.

E.—In Political Economy, Arts Students; in other subjects, Law Students.

F.—In Political Economy, six. In Civil Law, five. In Jurisprudence, three. All matriculated.

G.—Very good.

R. H. MILLS.

19th March, 1870.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

A.—Two courses delivered daily (Saturday excepted) during the Medical Session—one Anatomy and Physiology; the other course, Anatomical Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy. The dissections performed by the students were superintended by the Professor of Anatomy and his assistants, Doctors Shinkwin and Jones. Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Demonstrations at twelve o'clock.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following subjects:—1. Nature of life and organization; general description of the vital functions; general and special description of the textures of the human body; development of tissues and other branches of Histology; composition of the fluids—viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c. 2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chyfication, absorption, secretion, excretion, reproduction; the brain and its membranes; the spinal cord and membranes; the ganglia and nerves; the organs of

Appendix F. touch, smell, vision, hearing, taste; organ of voice, &c. 3. The course comprehends all branches of human Physiology; various subjects comprised in it are elucidated by reference to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

Reports
of the
Professors.

The Course of Structural Anatomy is illustrated by microscopical preparations, &c.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations includes the special description of the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, membranes, and fasciæ; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz:—Todd and Bowman on Physiological Anatomy; Carpenter's Physiology; Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; Valentin's Physiology; Quain's Anatomy; Harrison's Anatomy; Wilson's and Gray's Works; Ellis's Demonstrations; Corbett on the Arteries, &c.; Külliker and Hassal on Microscopic Anatomy.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections, by plates, diagrams, anatomical preparations, &c.

D. The students are examined *vice versa* upon subjects treated of in the course. Written replies to questions proposed are always received at the examinations held in October for Medical Scholarships, and at the Sessional Examinations in the third term.

E.—By Students of Medicine and Surgery.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by 97 students, 88 matriculated and 9 non-matriculated.

The course of Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy by 82 students.

G.—The students have attended the lectures with great regularity, and their conduct was exceedingly good.

H.—The Anatomical preparations, plates, charts, &c., are very good, but there is much necessity for additions to the Anatomical Museum.

Accommodation has recently been much improved; the apartments are kept in a state of cleanliness.

J. H. CORBETT.

RETURN OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, SESSION 1868-69.

A.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, consisting of three terms—first term lasts seven weeks; the second and third vary with the time of Easter. Three lectures each week from three to four o'clock.

B.—Practice of Medicine subjects those generally comprised in such a course.

C.—Illustrated by reference to plates and morbid specimens.

D.—Examinations are held occasionally.

E.—Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Twenty matriculated students; attendance very regular.

G.—Conduct and discipline excellent.

H.—There is still a want of morbid specimens, which are difficult to obtain.

DENIS CHARLES O'CONNOR, M.D.,

Professor of the Practice of Physic.

March 15th, 1870.

RETURN made by the PROFESSOR OF SURGERY of Q.C.C., for the PRESIDENT. March 3rd, 1870.

A.—Lectures commenced on the 2nd of November, and extended over three terms, on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from four until five o'clock, P.M.

B.—Theory and Practice of Surgery. Text-books—Erichsen's "Practice of Surgery," Cooper's "Surgical Dietaries," Holmes' "Surgery."

C.—Lectures illustrated by operations on the dead subject, plates, *Appendix F.*
diagrams, specimens.

D.—Occasional examinations.

E.—The Medical Faculty.

F.—Forty-four matriculated students; general attendance very good.

G.—General conduct and discipline of students unexceptionably very good.

H.—A deficiency in the fittings, and lecture-room objectionable in some respects.

Reports
from
Professors.

W. K. TANNER, *Professor of Surgery, Q.C.C.*

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATERIA MEDICA.

A.—One six months' course. Three lectures weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 3 to 4 P.M.

B.—Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, comprising general Jamatology, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacodynamics, Pharmacy, Formulation, Posology, Hygienics, and Balneology. Text-books—The works of Pereira, Garrod, Fraser, Trousseau, and Pidoux.

C.—Illustrated by diagrams, chalk drawings on the board, and microscopical demonstrations.

D.—By microscopical demonstrations and exhibition of specimens of the Materia Medica.

E.—Students of the Medical Faculty.

F.—Forty-three students.

G.—Conduct unexceptionable; attendance most exact.

H.—Lecture-room unfitted. Fireplace and windows wrongly placed. Great want both of materials and apparatus, as well as of a special poster to assist in preparing the experiments.

PURCELL O'LEARY, B.L., A.M., M.D.

RETURN of the PROFESSOR of MIDWIFERY for the SESSION 1868-69.

A.—Course of lectures on Midwifery.

1. Six months—from November to April.

2.

3. Three lectures weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock.

B.—Midwifery. Physiology of the functions of reproduction and gestation. Parturition in its various bearings, theoretical and practical. Diseases of childbed. Management of infants.

C.—Diagrams, casts, models, anatomical and other preparations, &c.

D.—Occasional examinations.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Matriculated, 24; non-matriculated, 2. General attendance good.

G.—Conduct of the students very good.

H.—Supply of preparations, &c., for the illustration of the lectures still very deficient.

J. R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.

REPORT of the CLASS of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Three months, during which 36 lectures were delivered. The days of lecture were Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

B.—The subjects enlarged upon were toxicology, the rules of evidence

Appendix F. in legal procedure, infanticide, wounds, insanity, &c. The text-books—Taylor, Guy, Beck; Paris and Fonblanque were also recommended for perusal by the students. The leading cases were referred to; for example, Lord Ferrer's case, the Duchess of Kingston's case, Hadfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peccage, &c.

G and D.—By lectures and by experiments when required.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—There were 33 matriculated and 2 non-matriculated students in the class.

G.—The attendance, conduct, and discipline of the class were excellent.

H.—The class continues dependent on the Chemical department for apparatus and the materials necessary for the toxicological portion of the course.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

Appendix G.

List of
successful
Candidates.

APPENDIX G.

LIST OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS obtained by STUDENTS of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, at the COMMENCEMENTS in JUNE and OCTOBER, 1869.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Unclassed:

Philip Cogan.
Michael Cullinan.
John W. Davis.
John F. Enright.
William Joseph Hastings.
John R. Hayes.
Francis Healy.
Michael Kearney.
James John MacNamara.
Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.A.
Alexander S. Merriek.

Unclassed—continued.

John H. Nason.
Francis Nunan, M.A.
Augustine D. O'Connor.
Matthew D. O'Connell.
Thomas E. O'Donnell.
Frederick H. Smyth.
James L. Sweetnam.
William F. Sweetnam.
William Starkie, M.A.
Alexander Tronsdell.

DEGREE OF M.A.

First Class:—

Joseph O'Brien, first in Ancient Classics.

Second Class:—

Matthew J. Bourke, second in Modern Languages.
Benjamin Hamilton, second in Ancient Classics.
John Marshall, second in Ancient Classics.

Third Class:—

Michael Maloney, third in English, History, and Political Economy.

DEGREE OF M.CH.

J. McMahon Brown, M.D.
Philip Cogan, M.D.
Michael Cullinan, M.D.
Timothy Crowley, M.D.
Humphry J. Donovan, M.D.
John F. Enright, M.D.
John R. Hayes, M.D.
William J. Hastings, M.D.
Francis Healy, M.D.

Michael Kearney, M.D.
Daniel Martin, M.D.
Matthew D. O'Connell, M.D.
Augustine D. O'Connor, M.D.
Michael O'Malley, M.D.
Thomas O'Sullivan, M.D.
James L. Sweetnam, M.D.
William F. Sweetnam, M.D.

DEGREE OF B.A.

First Class:—

Michael Finucane, first in Ancient Classics.

Second Class:—

Henry C. Henzle, second in Ancient Classics.

Third Class:—

James Robert Brett, third in Ancient Classics.

John Chestnut, third in English History, and Political Economy.

James Magill, third in Experimental Science.

Thomas D. Rearden, third in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

Unclassed:—

Henry Corly.

George Humphrys.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

First Class:—

James Moran.

Benjamin Parkes.

BACHELORS IN ENGINEERING.

Unclassed:—

Alfred G. Dann, B.A.

Cecil Gabbott.

FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Third Class:—

Richard William Coppinger.

John Adderly.

John Ambrose.

Richard John Barry.

William E. D. Charters.

Michael Corbett.

William Derham.

Benjamin Derham.

Thomas Derham.

Thomas H. Gillman, B.A.

Charles H. Haines, B.A.

Richard J. Haro.

Christopher Lloyd.

Martin MacDonnell.

Third Class:—

John Mountain.

Joseph O'Brien, B.A.

Patrick C. O'Brien.

Bernard O'Connor, B.A.

David W. O'Connor.

Thomas A. O'Donnell.

Richard P. O'Neill, B.A.

Richard Ryan.

William R. Tolerton.

Francis J. Tudy.

George Vickery.

David J. Walsh, B.A.

John Wheeler.

Joseph Wilson.

APPENDIX H.

SPECIAL REPORT of the LIBRARIAN.

Appendix H.

Report of
the Librarian.

The number of volumes in the Library at the date of this Report, May 26th, 1870, is 19,138. They may be classified as nearly as possible as follows:—

Pure Mathematics, ...	719	European Literature, ...	1,525
Mixed do., ...	593	Celtic Literature, ...	63
Chemistry, ...	967	History, Antiquities, &c., ...	2,564
Geology, &c., ...	640	Biography, ...	550
Botany and Zoology, ...	1,507	Geography, Travels, &c., ...	604
Medical Sciences, ...	2,308	Engineering, ...	494
Theology & Ecclesiastical History, ...	330	Agriculture, ...	212
Logic, ...	423	Fine Arts, ...	195
Political Economy and Jurisprudence, ...	543	Bibliography, ...	99
Education, ...	187	Encyclopædias, &c., ...	630
Law, ...	830		
Ancient Classical Literature, ...	1,907	Total, ...	19,138
English Literature, ...	1,338		

The Library is largely availed of by the students, whose conduct and demeanour are excellent. I have had no occasion to report a breach of discipline during the past session.

Appendix B.

Report of
the Librarian.

I miss three volumes from the library and fear they are lost. Considering the extent to which the library is used by over two hundred students, and the very great freedom with which they are allowed to consult and borrow the books, this loss for the year is very trifling.

With this exception there has been no loss to any description of library property.

The catalogues of both departments (the lending and consulting) are now completed.

The number of books presented has been unusually small.

Cleanliness and order are properly attended to.

The College booksellers, Messrs. Hodges and Foster, continue to execute our orders with their usual promptitude and accuracy.

MATTHIAS O'KEEFE, *Librarian*.

Appendix C.

Copies
of Accounts
furnished
by Bursar.

APPENDIX I.

COPIES of the several ACCOUNTS furnished by the BURSAR, showing the FINANCIAL POSITION of the College to 31st March, 1870.

ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE of the ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANT of £1,000 for the Year ending 31st March, 1870.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Grant received from the Paymaster-General, ...	1,000	0	0
„ amount received on account of College fees and fines, ...	62	15	0
By Balance to credit of Bursar, year's grant, ...	139	14	4
	£1,202	9	4

CR.	£	s.	d.
To Balance to credit of Bursar from previous year's account, ...	20	0	0
„ Expenditure on the several College Departments:—			
1. Ancient and Modern Philology and Literature, ...	95	1	9
2. Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences, ...	117	11	6
3. Natural Sciences, ...	102	5	11
4. Engineering, ...	53	12	3
5. Medical Sciences, ...	100	17	11
6. Metaphysical, Legal, and Economic Sciences, ...	39	9	9
7. Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, and Office Expenses, ...	223	11	8
8. Heating and Lighting, ...	240	19	10
9. Botanic Garden and Grounds, ...	228	9	9
	£1,202	9	4

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the PRESIDENT or VICE-PRESIDENT, and BURSAR, of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, COKE, from 1st April, 1869, to 31st March, 1870.

DR.	HEAD OF SERVICE (RECEIPTS).	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April, 1869, ...		1,747	15	3
„ Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services, ...		8,319	10	2
„ Fees and Fines, ...		62	10	0
		£10,129	15	5
CR.	HEAD OF SERVICE (PAYMENTS).	£	s.	d.
By amount paid for Salaries, ...		5,819	13	6
„ „ „ „ Scholars and Prizes, ...		1,129	11	8
„ „ „ „ for Porters and Servants, ...		335	2	0
„ „ „ „ Additional Grant, ...		1,182	10	5
„ Balance indebted on 31st March, 1870, ...		1,832	17	8
		£10,129	15	5

Signed,

E. M. FITZGERALD, *Bursar*.

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT ON DISCIPLINE, AND REPORTS OF THE DEANS OF RESIDENCES FOR THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Reports of Vice-President and Deans of Residences.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

A.—The several departments of the College were in an efficient state.

B.—The order and discipline in the College were satisfactory—no breach of discipline having occurred which called for the intervention of the Council.

JOHN RYALL.

March 2, 1870.

REPORT OF DEAN OF RESIDENCES FOR STUDENTS of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

2, South Terrace, Cork,
March 2, 1870.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you in which you state that you are requested by the President of the Queen's College, Cork, to ask me for my annual report on the conduct of the students under my charge. In reply I regret to say that the Council again refused last year to allow any religious instruction inside the walls of the College. The consequence of course is, that so far as the authorities of the College are concerned none of the students can be regarded as under my charge.

There are over one hundred students who belong to the Church of Ireland, and yet there is but one small house licensed in Cork for their residence. I do not consider it is any part of my official duty to make any statement of the private efforts I make to give religious instruction to the students, nor of the behaviour of those students who may avail themselves of these efforts. I still consider it a great hardship that the office of Deans of Residences should be continued without giving the Deans any opportunity of performing the duties of their office. I know of course that the whole responsibility of this rests upon the Council of the College.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WEBSTER, D.D.

R. J. Kenny, esq., Registrar.

REPORT OF DEAN OF RESIDENCES FOR STUDENTS of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sir Robert Kane.

SIR,—There were, I believe, eight students belonging to the Presbyterian Church in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork, for the session 1868-69. Their moral conduct was good, and though absorbed in their academic studies they did not neglect their religious privileges and duties.

I am, yours very truly,

WILLIAM MAGILL,

Dean of Residences.

Cork, March 2nd, 1870.

Appendix B.

REPORT OF DEAN OF RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Reports of
Vice-President
and
Deans of
Residences.

13, Henry-street, Cork,
March 8, 1870.

SIR,—I regret that my report of last year, although sent direct to Sir Robert Kane, does not appear to have been received.

I must again say that the want of a suitable place has prevented me meeting collectively the young gentleman under my care for religious purposes, but I have much pleasure in reporting favourably of their moral character and attendance on public worship.

I am, yours truly,

EDWARD BEST,
Wesleyan Minister.

R. J. Kenny, esq.

Appendix C.

APPENDIX C.

Report of
the pro-
ceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIENNIAL VISITATION,
MAY 25, 1870.

The Triennial Visitation took place on Wednesday, 25th May, 1870. The visitors present were the MARQUESS of KILDARE, the Right Hon. the MASTER of the ROLLS, and Dr. BANKS, President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians.

The proceedings commenced at 11 o'clock, A.M., and were open to the public.

Letters were read from the LORD BISHOP of KILLALOE, from the MODERATOR of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, and from Dr. MACNAMARA, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, visitors, expressing their regret, on various grounds, that they were unable to attend.

The REGISTRAR proceeded to call the roll of the Collegiate Body; the President, Vice-President, the Professors and officers, and a large number of the students answered to their names.

The PRESIDENT explained to the visitors that the Medical Session having terminated on the 1st of the current month the great majority of the medical students had returned home, and that consequently many of that class had not answered to their names when called.

The VISITORS inquired of the President as to the condition of the College since the last visitation.

The PRESIDENT replied that he believed the state of the College would be found to be satisfactory. The zeal of the Professors and the efficiency which they had given to their several departments of instruction deserved, in his opinion, the full approval of the visitors. The conduct of the students had been also very good, but few infractions of discipline having occurred, and of those but two or three had required the notice of the College Council. In one case of that kind the judgment of the Council had been appealed from, as unduly severe, and would come under consideration. With regard to the numerical returns of classes and students for the three years that had elapsed since the last Visitation, the President submitted the following return, which had been prepared by the Registrar.

NUMBER of STUDENTS on the ROLL of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, during the three years ending 1869-70, according to FACULTIES.

Appendix L.
Report of
the pro-
ceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

1867-8.

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts, . . .	63	2	65
Law, . . .	15	—	15
Medicine, . .	140	10	150
Engineering, .	28	—	28
Total, . . .	246	12	258

There were attending more than one Faculty, . . . 14

Number of students on the roll, . . . 272

1868-9.

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts, . . .	47	5	52
Law, . . .	10	—	10
Medicine, . .	140	16	156
Engineering, .	27	7	34
Total, . . .	224	28	252

There attended more than one faculty, . . . 8

Number of students on the roll, . . . 260

1869-70.

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts, . . .	51	1	52
Law, . . .	7	2	9
Medicine, . .	154	19	173
Engineering, .	29	2	31
Total, . . .	241	24	265

There attended more than one faculty, . . . 13

Number of students on the roll, . . . 278

NUMBER of STUDENTS on the ROLL, according to RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS for the three years ending 1869-70.

1867-8.

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Catholic, . . .	107	4	111
Church of England, .	110	8	118
Presbyterian, . . .	7	—	7
Wesleyan, . . .	8	—	8
Other denominations, .	3	—	3
Total, . . .	235	12	247

1868-9.

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Catholic, . . .	89	8	97
Church of England, .	107	18	125
Presbyterian, . . .	11	1	12
Wesleyan, . . .	6	1	7
Other denominations, .	3	—	3
Total, . . .	216	28	244

G 2

1869-70.

Appendix L.

Report of
the pro-
ceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Catholic, . . .	83	11	94
Church of England, . .	123	12	134
Presbyterian, . . .	7	1	8
Wesleyan, . . .	11	—	11
Other denominations, . .	5	—	5
Total, . . .	228	24	252

The VISITORS inquired if the Vice-President or any of the Professors or officers wished to add anything to what the President had said, or wished to make any complaint.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, PROFESSORS, and OFFICERS intimated that they did not.

The VISITORS inquired if the Deans of Residences wished to make any remark.

Rev. Dr. WEBSTER, Dean of Residences for Students of the Church of England, said that he appeared before the Court in reference to a matter in which he said he felt strongly interested, because he took the deepest interest in the welfare of the College, with which he had the honour to be connected as one of the Deans of Residences. His application was that the Visitors direct the Council to grant a room in the College in which the Deans of Residence representing the different creeds included on the roll, might at such hours as should be appointed by the Council, catechise and give religious instructions to the students of their several denominations. He made the application on his own behalf, and on the part of his brother Deans of Residence. Dr. Webster repeated at length the arguments in favour of his application advanced by him on the last visitation, observing that he was not going to discuss the desirability of having a purely secular system of education or not. He held strong opinions on that subject—he believed it to be injurious to have a purely secular system. The College was unjustly charged with being a godless college, the fact being that ample provision was made by the State to afford full religious instruction to the members of every religious denomination in the establishment. Dr. Webster said the provision of the new charter, which set forth that Deans of Residence should have the moral care and spiritual direction of the students of their respective denominations, and that the Council should have power to appoint rooms in the college for the purpose of affording religious instruction, and said the granting of the application would remove an evil from which many students had suffered, on account of his (Dr. Webster's) inability to report favourably of their character when questioned on the point—inasmuch as under existing arrangements the Deans had not such an opportunity of making the acquaintances of the students as would enable them to supply the necessary information. If the provision of the charter which he had read were to be taken as optional, not imperative, it would appear as if Government had established a purely secular institution in the city of Cork, leaving it to the Council to say whether or not religious instruction should be given as well as secular. He believed for his part the interests of the College would be materially served by the granting of the request which he sought not for himself, but hoped to see shared by the other deans.

The Rev. Mr. BERT, Dean of Residences for the Wesleyan Communion, heartily endorsed all Rev. Dr. Webster had said with respect to religious education. The principle adopted in the National schools, and which worked so harmoniously in our Model School, was that which might be introduced into the College.

Rev. Dr. MAGILL, Dean of Residences for the Presbyterian students,

feared that if Rev. Dr. Webster's request were granted it might lead to rivalries and dissensions, the risk of which it were better to avoid.

The PRESIDENT, in replying on behalf of the council, said that body had always felt deeply the desirability of the students being afforded the fullest opportunity for the proper fulfilment of their religious duties, and of receiving such religious instruction as would be conformable to their age or station, and had co-operated with the Deans of Residence in endeavouring to secure that object, and with such success, that the moral condition of the college was such as might be emulated by any ecclesiastical establishment in the country; the students having never been guilty of any dereliction in the matter of morality. The Council did not regard the application as very pressing, and having obtained the opinion of the present Chancellor and of Mr. Justice Lawson that the provision of the charter was not compulsory, guided also by the fact that the number of students in the licensed boarding-houses was comparatively small, had negatived the application, on the grounds that it might be a means of introducing into the college an element of dissension, which in the hands of the present Deans of Residence would not occur, but which might hereafter create a sort of ill feeling, and further that it would be a serious interference with the arrangements of the Council to make a provision from the want of which, owing to the arrangements for religious instruction carried out by the Deans of Residences in the town, the students did not practically suffer any great disadvantage. The Council were furthermore affected in their decision by the technical point that the Deans of Residences had no *locus standi* as officials of the college.

Appendix L.
Report of
the pro-
ceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

Dr. WEBSTER.—We do not ask to have these rooms set apart for our exclusive use; we ask only that an hour or half an hour be set apart in each week where the clergymen of each persuasion may lecture to and catechise the members of their respective creeds.

Professor READ denied that under the Statutes the Deans of Residence had any *locus standi* which would enable them to appeal to the Visitors, and said the result of granting the application would be to interfere with that provision of the Statutes which excluded religious tests, inasmuch as the person appointed to give religious instruction in the place assigned would have to be approved of by the Bishop or Moderator of his own communion. He did not think the refusal to form such an office was a grievance, and said it was in the discretion of the Council to grant or reject the request of the Deans of Residence.

Professor RUSHTON should wish to guard against being regarded as applying coercion to the religious education of any student, for the great principle of the institution was that of religious liberty. He should like to know whether, as a member of the Council, he might be called on to apply pains and penalties to any student for neglect of religious instruction? If so, he should feel himself in a very painful position.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—We are of opinion that by the statutes this is a matter vested in the Council for the exercise of their discretion, and we believe the view taken by the Council in the exercise of that discretion, is right. We think, having regard to the mode in which the statutes are worded, and to the clear distinction drawn between the words of command and the words of discretion contained in it, that it is not intended to force the Council to assign these lecture-rooms, if in their discretion they think fit not to do so. We think great reason exists for vesting this matter in the Council. They have exercised their discretion wisely and honestly. We are clearly of opinion the utmost pains are taken to apprise the parents of every student in reference to this subject, and we have no reason to believe that the religious instruction of any student in the College is neglected.

Appendix I.

Report of
the proceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

The VISITORS then asked if any student had any complaint to make. The Visitors had received notice of some appeals by students against sentences passed by the College Council. The Visitors would now proceed to hear those appeals. Mr. Hamilton Williams was called.

Mr. WILLIAMS came forward and said that he rose on his own behalf on an appeal from a decision of the Council of the Queen's College, Cork. That decision was embodied in a resolution which was passed at a meeting of the Council held on January 25th, and which was communicated to him on the evening of the same day through the Assistant-Registrar. That on the occasion in question the chairmanship was assumed by the Vice-President, Dr. Ryall, and in the absence of the ordinary official Registrar the duties of that office were discharged by the Professor of Natural Philosophy. The note communicating the resolution was as follows :—

"Queen's College, Cork, January 25th, 1870.

"Sir,—I am directed to forward to you a copy of a resolution of the College Council, passed on this day.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN ENGLAND, Acting-Registrar."

The following was the resolution :—

"Resolution of the Council of the Queen's College, Cork, passed at a meeting held on the 25th January, 1870. Resolved—That Mr. Hamilton Williams, first year's student in Arts and Law, be rusticated for the period of two years from the present date, for a grievous offence against college discipline in addressing a most unbecoming letter to the Vice-President."

Mr. WILLIAMS then submitted two questions for the consideration of the Visitors :—first, whether any conduct of his justified the charge instituted ; and, secondly, if so, whether the punishment inflicted did not far exceed and outproportion such offence. He also complained of the unfairness of his trial, and proceeded at considerable length to lay before the Visitors the circumstances under which he wrote the letter, and particularly relying on the fact (as he alleged) that, shortly before he wrote the letter to the Vice-President, the latter had, when lecturing a class to which he, Mr. Williams, did not belong, and in his absence, made use of expressions reflecting unfavourably on him. The facts of the case are so fully set out in the judgment of the Visitors, delivered by the Master of the Rolls, hereinafter given, that it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—You stated to the Visitors that Dr. Ryall had made observations as to you in a class to which you did not belong, and in your absence—have you any evidence of that?

Mr. WILLIAMS.—I have, my lord.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—Then produce it.

FOUR STUDENTS then came forward, and being examined by the Master of the Rolls, deposed in substance to the fact that Dr. Ryall, when lecturing a class to which Mr. Williams did not belong, and in his absence, reproved a student of the name of Dwyer, saying "he was no credit to Dungarvan, neither was his friend Hamilton Williams."

The VISITORS asked the Vice-President and the Council whether they had any observations to make.

Professor READ replied on behalf of the Council, and explained that the offence of Mr. Williams being a grave violation of college discipline, the Council had the power under the statutes of inflicting the penalty of expulsion, and that the sentence actually passed was considered after full and calm inquiry into the case, to be not more than was required for the proper maintenance of discipline in the college.

Dr. RYALL explained that in saying that Mr. Williams was not a credit

to Dungarvan he had not meant any offence, and that the words had really been used more jocularly than otherwise. He had been specially asked by Mr. Williams's father to look after his son's conduct in college, and had been thanked by him for having done so, and that he had no other object than the welfare of Mr. Hamilton Williams himself.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE in reply to the Master of the Rolls, explained the effect that the rustication for two years would have on Mr. Williams, depriving him of all fees and prizes, and preventing his studying in the institution in the term at which the fixed period of banishment would cease.

The Members of the Visitation then retired, and after a short absence returned into the hall.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS announced the result of their deliberations. He said—In the cause of the appeal against the decision of the Council on the 25th January last, by which Mr. Hamilton Williams has been rusticated for two years from the date, for "grievous offences against college discipline in addressing a letter to the Vice-President," I have been requested by the Visitors to deliver their unanimous judgment. This sentence has been founded upon the 15th chapter of the statutes, which treats of serious offences against the college rules and discipline. The letter which Mr. Williams has been so punished for, is dated the 20th January, 1870, and is in the following words:—

"Sir,—Permit me to inquire as to the accuracy of a report at present circulated all over the college, to the effect that you had in class this day sneeringly alluded to me as a credit to Dungarvan. For my part, sir, I have carefully avoided giving credence to the statement that a remark escaped from a dignitary of the college, at once improper, insolent, and undignified.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Queen's College, Cork.

"HAMILTON WILLIAMS."

This letter was written and addressed to Dr. Ryall, the Vice-President of this College. Now, in considering this letter, it was right to give attention to several matters that preceded it, and which appear to be very free from controversy. Mr. Williams was a student of the Queen's College, Cork, for some time before the date of this letter, and was attending the lectures in the faculties in which he elected to study. Mr. Williams's attendance at those lectures was not as satisfactory as Dr. Ryall wished, and he appears to have remonstrated with him, and to have written to his father on the subject. They were clearly of opinion that Dr. Ryall was actuated by the best motives in taking that course. It is of the utmost advantage to the students attending an institution of this sort, that their attendance at lectures should be looked closely after by the professors who instruct them, otherwise they may become indifferent to them; and he could not conceive anything more desirable in connexion with the college, than that the professors should exercise to some extent a paternal care over those persons attending their lectures, by reminding them of their duty, so that they should not lose the great advantages offered to them. With reference to the point advanced in Mr. Williams's statement, that the Council was not vested with the power to compel the attendance of students at lectures, they would not decide that matter, as it was not formally before them, but, judging from the present state of facts, as laid before them, they thought it most desirable that such a supervision should be exercised. Dr. Ryall and Mr. Williams up to a certain time appeared to be placed in amicable relation towards each other, but when Dr. Ryall had communicated with his friends, Mr. Williams objected, very naturally, a young man at his time of life, wishing to be free from control. They considered that there was nothing blamable in Dr.

Appendix L.
Report of
the proceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

Appendix L.

Report of
the pro-
ceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

Ryall's conduct, with regard to his communicating with Mr. Williams's father, on the contrary it showed a continued interest in Mr. Williams's prosperity and advancement, which was highly creditable to Dr. Ryall. Again, though they were of opinion that Dr. Ryall had no motive but the best, in mentioning the name of Mr. Williams, in class before the students, still they believed that it was very imprudent, considering that Mr. Williams was not present. With respect to what occurred on that occasion, there is fortunately no controversy, and it speaks strongly for the students of this college, that four young gentlemen came forward to state before the Court what occurred. In their opinion, these students adopted a manly and fair course. It was a material point to take into consideration (in looking at the letter sent to the Vice-President) the observation that was made in class, for though the writing of such a document was by no means to be defended, it was an important fact in mitigating the circumstances of the charge, and it was highly commendable that Dr. Ryall did not on the investigation press the charge with any undue severity against Mr. Williams. As to what occurred on that occasion, no doubt Mr. Williams's name was mentioned in an unauthorized manner, and Dr. Ryall may have done so with the best intentions. They could not conceive how it was the duty of a professor in rebuking any of the other students to introduce the name of a person who did not belong to that class, when that party was absent. The letter written by Mr. Williams stated identically almost what occurred, but Mr. Williams had that day in his statement inserted the word "disgrace," which was very different indeed from what was really stated. They were willing to make every allowance possible for the writing of this letter, and the circumstances under which it was written. They had done so, but they were clearly of opinion that this letter of Mr. Williams was subversive of all discipline. In justice to Mr. Williams and Dr. Ryall they were anxious fully to state the view they took. Dr. Ryall's conduct did not justify the writing of such a letter, or adopting such a means of getting an explanation (a view which Mr. Williams had suggested). The letter, they had no doubt, was of an insulting character, no man ever wishes to get an explanation who writes an insulting letter to the gentleman from whom he is supposed to seek it. Mr. Williams, in his statement, said that he calls him a gentleman in the letter. They would rather he had not made that observation, because any person reading that letter, they had no hesitation in saying, must naturally come to the conclusion that any gentleman having respect for himself, such as Dr. Ryall, must have felt deeply offended. They could not conceive that that was a letter that Mr. Williams would have written if it were an apology he intended. They believed that, acting on the spur of the moment, nettled at the remark that had reached his ears, annoyed that Dr. Ryall had mentioned his name in the way mentioned, he wrote the letter, and would not, perhaps, have indited it in such strong terms if he had taken time for more mature deliberation. It is above all things essential that discipline should be maintained in an institution like this, and the students themselves are more interested than the professors or president in having discipline maintained. They have won their position in life. They have not to struggle for a position like the students who were only commencing their career, or preparing for the difficulties which they must encounter, and were laying the foundation of a character in life, which when accomplished by perseverance and energy, is sure to lead them to advancement and fortune. Every person is proud to hear of the students of this college winning a position in other parts of the world, a position in life bringing credit on themselves, and adding lustre to the city whence

they came. It was the students of the college that were most interested in having discipline maintained. If the Council passed over this letter and considered it no offence, they did think, taking into consideration the whole circumstances, that it would be a very great mistake, and anything but conducive to the maintenance of order and that respect which is due to the college authorities. With respect to Mr. Williams's allegations, that a fair trial had not been given, there was no foundation for that statement. Before the Council the letter was put into his hand, and he was asked was he the writer. He declined to acknowledge it. He said he was not bound to answer. If he said he wanted time for his defence he would have got an opportunity of explaining the reasons that induced him to write it; they rightly considered he was the writer, and dealt with it accordingly. They commended the moderation with which Mr. Read had addressed the court, and the absence of any desire on the part of the Council or Dr. Ryall to press the case severely on Mr. Williams. The Council had contented themselves with stating the facts of the case and upholding their jurisdiction without exhibiting the slightest desire to press it unduly. Dr. Ryall's statement had done him great credit, though he had been very warmly assailed. Mr. Williams had a right to assail him warmly, for every one who conducted his own case must be allowed a certain licence, but they would say that although he was so assailed he replied in a calm and creditable manner. During Mr. Williams's intercourse with him in the college, it appears he never went farther than a simple remonstrance when he considered that he neglected his studies. It was their opinion that there was no hostility or ill-will evinced in his conduct towards Mr. Williams, they thought it was a very proper matter for the consideration of the Council that Dr. Ryall was only performing his duty as Vice-President of the college in calling attention to what he considered a serious breach of discipline. If Mr. Williams had asked for time it would have been granted, and the Council would doubtless have made allowance for hot temper, and have taken into consideration those mitigating circumstances which would have been probably elicited if Mr. Williams was enabled to make a statement such as he had made that day before them. They were of opinion that the Council had acted very properly in inflicting punishment where a breach of discipline was proved to have been committed. But to be deprived of the great advantages of that institution for two years together, with the consequences that would follow, was to their mind too heavy an infliction for such an offence as that committed. It virtually amounted to punishment for three years, besides pecuniary losses. They knew the heavy load which a young man must bear when rusticated, even though that rustication was not for a breach of honour or a violation of gentlemanly conduct. They had taken that matter into consideration. While they approved of the conduct of the Council and that of Dr. Ryall, they thought that six months from the date of the letter would have been sufficient punishment. They did not wish to have it understood that it should be regarded by the students of the college as a triumph in any sense. They believed that the Council of the college were quite willing to abide by their decision. They had fuller information of the circumstances under which the letter was written than the Council had, and that explained why they were now reducing the sentence. They had agreed that six months' deprivation of the privileges of that college from the date from which the letter was written was sufficient punishment. They would wish to have it go forth from this court that the discipline of the college and its government should be upheld. They hoped when Mr. Williams would return to the college he would assume the same relations which once existed between himself and Dr. Ryall, and that no

Appendix L.
Report of
the proceedings
of the
Triennial
Visitation.

Appendix E.
 Report of
 the proceedings
 of the
 Twentieth
 Visitation.

animosity would result from this proceeding, and that he would yet become a distinguished member of the Queen's College.

Mr. ROBERT ALLEN appealed to the visitors against the decision of the Council, by which he was deprived of a scholarship in Law, to which he submitted he was entitled. In December, 1868, he was admitted a candidate for the second year's scholarship in law, and was awarded twenty-five marks more than any other candidate; but on the day of the award of scholarships by the Council he found that Mr. Butler was declared the successful candidate, on the ground that he (Mr. Allen) had not complied with the rule which prescribed that no student should be entitled to become a candidate for a scholarship or prize until he should have paid all his class-fees for the current session, on or before the day previous to the examination. He respectfully submitted that though there was such a rule, it was habitually disregarded, and had virtually been superseded by the customary practice of students paying the fees on the day of examination if they had not done so before. On the day of examination he tendered his fees to the steward, who had been in the habit of receiving the fees; but he refused to take them from him, telling him that he had been directed not to receive any more money. The fees were also refused by the Registrar and one of the professors on the day of examination, and they were actually paid to the Bursar the following morning, and a week before the announcement of the result of the examination. Having quoted a number of cases in proof of the practice prevailing at the time in the college, Mr. Allen submitted that the rule had in reality been waived; and that having complied with the custom which had taken its place, he was legally entitled to the scholarship. In the following session the Council recognised the inefficiency of the former rule, by adding to it a further provision, that the student should not only pay his class fees on or before the day previous to the examination, but should get a certificate to the effect that he had done so, before he could become a candidate for a scholarship, &c.

The COUNCIL did not dispute the facts stated by Mr. Allen.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said the Visitors were clearly of opinion that Mr. Allen was entitled to the scholarship, since he had been admitted a candidate. Had he been excluded from the hall on the ground of not having paid his fees, it might have been difficult for him to have carried the appeal.

Mr. JOHN GEORGE COLLIS made an appeal against a decision of the Council refusing him a scholarship in Law, on grounds similar to those in the previous case. This case, however, had occurred subsequent to the promulgation of an amended rule as to the payment of fees.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said the Visitors regretted they could not decide in favour of the appeal; but they recommended the Council to grant the appellant compensation by way of a special prize. They suggested that the rule be further amended, so as to remove all ambiguity.

Mr. ALFRED DANN, B.A., expressed to the Visitors the desire of the students for the establishment of a gymnasium in connexion with the college; and that a public grant of money be obtained for the purpose.

The VISITORS recommended the application to the attention of the President and Council.

Sir ROBERT KANE said the object was very desirable, and the Council quite agreed with the policy of getting the grant.

The MARQUESS OF KILDARE then expressed the satisfaction of the Visitors at the condition of the College, and the proceedings terminated.